

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, JANUARY 12-13, 1980

Established 1887

2 Killed by Guards

Afghans Storm Prison in Kabul

Front Agency Dispatches
KABUL, Afghanistan, Jan. 11 — Hundreds of Afghans stormed Kabul's main prison today after the government failed to release all the prisoners it had promised to free. Guards opened fire, killing at least two persons, officials said. They released 126 prisoners today on the orders of President Babrak Karmal, but observers at the Afghan capital's Pul-e-Sikri prison heard a voice shout from inside, "We are still 500 here!" and 1,000 family members and friends then rushed the prison guards, who opened fire. Diplomats said that only a small percentage of the 12,000 to 15,000 political prisoners reportedly detained throughout the country had been freed despite a pledge by Mr. Karmal that all prisoners would be released except supporters of the regime of Hafizullah Amin, who was deposed and killed in a coup on Dec. 27.

"No more than 2,000 have been released," an analyst said. "Most of them have been Parchamis [members of Mr. Karmal's party]. The prison remains very full."

Soviet Casualties
In Washington, a U.S. official said today that between 900 and 1,200 Soviet troops had been killed or wounded in Afghanistan. He also said that the Russians had executed about 300 Afghans in a program of extermination.

"Their goal seems to be to exterminate those who oppose them," he said. "Their effort seems to be relying almost entirely on brute force."

Quoting what he called reliable reports, the official said that Soviet troops had carried out executions of political, Moslem and military opponents of Mr. Karmal's regime by shooting them at an execution ground near an unspecified major city in Afghanistan. Many of the victims had been held in a prison near Kabul, he said. The official added that several dozen executions were being carried out daily.

In London, the Foreign Service said today that Britain's ambassador to Afghanistan had been recalled for consultations. Norman Hillier-Fry has left for New Delhi, he said. He will fly to Islamabad, Pakistan, for talks on Monday with British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, who is on a tour of the region. Mr. Hillier-Fry then is expected to return to London.

Large-Scale Shuffle
The agency said that new persons named to run the ministries of Industries, Sugar Industry, Culture, Light Industry, Fishing, Steel Industry, Foreign Commerce, Justice and Education as well as the State Council for Social Security and the National Tourism Institute.

He said that the new appointments were part of a major reshuffle of the Cuban government in an attempt to turn the country out of its worst economic slump since he became president in 1959.

For some months the Cuban government has been questioning the effectiveness of its government organs.

The dispatch, monitored here, said that Mr. Castro, who had no assignments previous to the reshuffle, "will be in direct charge of the ministries of the armed forces, interior, public health and the younger brother, Raul, who is armed forces minister, will coordinate with him [Fidel] in this reshuffle," the dispatch said, but making clear whether Raul had been removed from the ministry.

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Afghans storming main gate of prison east of Kabul.

If U.S. Blocks Shipping Routes

Iranian Aide Cites Threat of War

Front Agency Dispatches
TEHRAN, Jan. 11 — An Iranian official said today that Iran and the United States would go to war if Washington tried to block Iranian shipping routes.

"If the U.S. fleet blocks the mouth of the Gulf, that will result in war," Commerce Minister Reza Sadri told the Iranian news agency.

Earlier, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, in an interview in Washington, refused to rule out a U.S. naval blockade to support an international economic embargo to force the release of about 50 U.S. hostages held in Tehran since Nov. 4.

The Iranian news agency carried Mr. Sadri's remarks in a summary of comments by Iranian economic authorities but did not mention Mr. Vance's statement.

Vance Comments
Mr. Vance said that the United States would mount a full economic embargo of Iran because of the seizure of hostages even if the Soviet Union, as expected, vetoes a pending resolution for a UN Security Council sanctions.

Asked whether he would rule out a naval blockade to enforce sanctions against Iran, Mr. Vance replied: "I do not rule it out." The logical focus of such a blockade would be the Hormuz Strait at the mouth of the Gulf, through which passes most of the oil bound from the Middle East to other regions.

In New York, the Security Council was to hold a closed session today on the U.S. request for sanctions. A resolution drafted by the United States asks that all shipments to Iran except food and medical supplies be stopped. It calls for restrictions on transportation to Iran by land, sea and air and on credit and banking services to that country.

Oleg Troyanovsky, the Soviet ambassador to the UN, said that Moscow supported demands for the release of the hostages but felt that sanctions were not the way to proceed.

Western diplomats expected a public council meeting and a vote on the resolution to follow the closed session.

In his remarks here, Mr. Sadri said that "the chance of success by the United States and its allies in imposing economic sanctions on Iran is next to zero. On the other hand, if the United States decides to stop exporting vital foodstuffs to Iran, there will always be substitutes available to us."

Austria has said that it is not prepared to join an embargo, and several Eastern European countries, notably Yugoslavia and Romania, have promised additional economic aid to Iran.

Mr. Sadri said that Iran also had received offers from Latin American governments to offset the effects of a boycott of Iranian-bound ships by some U.S. longshoremen.

"We can meet the shortages with what we have purchased, what we have in reserve and what we produce," Mr. Sadri said. "If America wants to carry out an economic

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



George Meany

George Meany Dies at 85; Was Symbol of U.S. Labor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (NYT) — George Meany, 85, the gruff-talking, iron-willed symbol of the U.S. labor movement for most of the 20th century, died yesterday.

Mr. Meany stepped down in November after 25 years as the first president of the 13.6 million members of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations. Confined to a wheelchair since May, he was admitted to George Washington Hospital on Sunday and transferred yesterday afternoon to the hospital's intensive care unit, where he died.

Mr. Meany had been the leader and chief spokesman for most of organized labor in the United States since 1955. Friends and enemies passed from active political life or died, but George Meany stayed on the scene, clinging to power and wielding it, standing up for his friends and cutting down his enemies.

He could be blunt, sometimes scathing in public, devastating even a president or a politician with a short quip. Gov. Edmund Brown Jr. of California? "He's very entertaining — I think." What will Alfred Kahn, President Carter's inflation fighter, do to hold down prices? "Make a speech. That's what he does best." How does he grade the president? "C."

Yet in private he could be restrained, even soothing, talking like a hard hat worker but responsive to intellectuals.

Moslem, 3d-World States

17 UN Nations Call For Afghan Pullout

From Agency Dispatches
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Jan. 11 — Seventeen Moslem and Third World countries today proposed that the General Assembly call for "the immediate, unconditional and total withdrawal of the foreign troops from Afghanistan."

The Soviet Union insisted again that Afghanistan had asked for military help and that the United States and Chinese reaction marked a return to the Cold War.

The draft resolution, "strongly deplores the recent armed intervention in Afghanistan," and urges the withdrawal of foreign troops "to enable its people to determine their own form of government." The resolution does not name the Soviet Union; it is almost a word-for-word copy of the resolution that the Soviet Union vetoed Monday in the Security Council.

The sponsors were reported to be confident that they could obtain the two-thirds vote needed to pass the resolution.

Soviet Envoy Challenged

The arguments of the Soviet ambassador, Oleg Troyanovsky, were challenged by most other speakers as the General Assembly continued an emergency special session on the Afghan issue. A vote on the resolution was expected after speeches in the General Assembly debate, scheduled to continue through tomorrow, are completed.

It is hard to find a delegate here who believes that the assembly demand will result in the movement of a single Soviet soldier. But if the forecast of those who support the resolution is correct, Moscow will suffer a major diplomatic defeat at the hands of Third World nations often found in the Russian camp.

Diplomats here say that there

could be incalculable repercussions if the United Nations labels the Soviet Union as a violator of the sovereignty of Afghanistan, listed as a nonaligned nation.

The central question here is how many Third World nations will abstain on the final vote to avoid antagonizing Moscow. A vote of 60 to 25, for example, would obviously have less diplomatic force than one of 90 to 30.

U.S.-Greek Pact
On Bases Hinges
On Turkey Aid

ATHENS, Jan. 11 (NYT) — Premier Constantine Karamanlis of Greece warned today that an agreement on the operation of U.S. bases here would be signed only if the new U.S.-Turkish accord did not upset the military balance of power between the two hostile NATO members.

In a major foreign policy debate he said that Greece "will await the exact final details and outcome of the [U.S.-Turkish] agreement before finally determining its position on the question of the U.S. bases here."

He added that events in Iran and Afghanistan made Greece's re-entry into NATO's military wing more pressing, but that the move would still be delayed indefinitely unless Turkey withdrew its claims against Greece in the Aegean Sea area.

Mr. Karamanlis said that, though the agreement on the operation of the four U.S. bases here was initiated in 1977, it was not promoted further "because it became entangled with the Turkish-American agreement and is related to the balance of power between the two countries."

Mr. Troyanovsky claimed that "imperialist and reactionary circles" had tried to undermine the Afghan revolution of 1978, prompting

the Afghan government to seek Soviet aid.

He added: "The Soviet Union vigorously condemns the attempts of the American politicians and Peking leaders artificially to heat up the so-called Afghan situation so that under cover of this they can turn the wheel of international affairs backward to the time when enmity between countries and military hysteria was instigated and whipped up."

Despite this, he said: "The Soviet Union intends to steer a course of peaceful co-existence and détente, convinced this will ultimately once again become the prevailing trend in international affairs."

The 17 initial sponsors of the draft resolution were: Bahrain, Bangladesh, Colombia, Egypt, Gambia, Honduras, Malaysia, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore and Tunisia. Other nations could join in sponsorship later.

The Pakistani foreign minister, Agha Shahi, who addressed the assembly after Mr. Troyanovsky, rejected Soviet claims that refugees in Pakistan were receiving aid for resistance to the Soviet-backed regime. Mr. Shahi said that Pakistan's only interest in the refugees has been humanitarian.

The Soviet Union was said to be urging some of its so-called non-aligned backers to propose an amendment to the resolution that would call for an end to all foreign interference in Afghanistan. This would be taken as support for the Soviet contention that the United States and China have stirred up the Afghans by arming and training guerrillas in neighboring Pakistan.

According to some diplomats, such a move could be expected to be matched by a counterproposal specifically demanding the removal of Soviet troops, not simply foreign forces. They say that then both the amendment and the counterproposal would be dropped and the original language maintained.

Talks Planned

U.S. to Seek Allied Backing For Technology Sales Ban

By Oswald Johnston

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (LAT) — While generally satisfied with the backing of its allies for the curtailment of grain shipments to the Soviet Union, the Carter administration is planning a new round of consultations to bolster European support for the more controversial policy of curbing sales of high technology items, officials said yesterday.

The consultations — to be conducted during a mission to the North Atlantic Council being planned for next week by Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher — would be the first concrete steps taken by the administration to obtain detailed and programmed European support for the U.S. effort to keep needed Western technology from the Russians.

Mr. Christopher's trip may bring to a head the question how far President Carter will ask the allies of the United States to go in backing its retaliation policies, and could reveal how willing the allies are to cooperate. So far the president has moved slowly in pressing for specific commitments and the support has been hedged with generalities.

cooperate in denying the Russians access to Western technology.

U.S. policy-makers recognize that computers, sophisticated machine tools and other high-quality finished goods are a major component in European and Japanese trade with the Russians, just as grain was the major component in a U.S.-Soviet trade relationship that was still in a rudimentary stage when Moscow intervened last month in Afghanistan. For this reason the United States has moved slowly in pressing its allies to curtail technology sales.

Despite reports of hesitation by some allies, administration officials insisted that they were satisfied with the general run of European statements and actions in support of economic retaliation.

Giscard Assurance
The private dismay at the White House early this week at suggestions that the French would not join a campaign of economic sanctions was reduced late Wednesday after a telephone conversation between Mr. Carter and President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing in which Mr. Carter was assured that France would not supply the Russians with goods that the United States had cut off.

France, the richest agricultural nation in the world, has been a major supplier of grain to the Soviet Union.

Officials said that the shuttle's make-believe orbit was confirmed by computers that simulated the launch elements about 44 minutes after the 11 p.m. liftoff from the Kennedy Space Center.

Columbia's first real flight is scheduled for later this year.

The computer-controlled launch, the second in a five-day series of dress rehearsals, was originally scheduled for Wednesday, but a series of malfunctions kept pushing back the liftoff time. A second attempt yesterday was halted only four minutes before blastoff.

Space Shuttle Reaches Orbit

In Mock Flight

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla., Jan. 11 (UPI) — The space shuttle Columbia reached final orbit late last night in a mock flight that had been delayed twice by computer and mechanical problems.

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To Check Gandhi Rule

Defeated Indian Parties Urged to Unite by Singh

NEW DELHI, Jan. 11 (UPI) — Outgoing Prime Minister Charan Singh called on all defeated parties today to unite to form a viable opposition to keep in check the two-thirds majority government of Mrs. Indira Gandhi.

No party won the necessary amount of seats to be recognized as an official opposition party.

"It is not too late even now to try for unity of democratic elements," Mr. Singh said in a statement in preparation for handing the government over to Mrs. Gandhi on Monday.

Mr. Singh's Lok Dal Party came in a distant second in national elections earlier this week, winning 41 of the elected 542 seats in the lower house of Parliament.

Mr. Singh engineered the downfall six months ago of Prime Minister Morarji Desai, provoking a political crisis that has brought the Indian economy and social structure to the brink of collapse. He built his

Lok Dal Party on defectors from Mr. Desai's government.

Jagjivan Ram, the untouchable who ran on the Janata ticket, and Mr. Singh fought bitterly in the general election. Mr. Ram won only 31 seats.

Mr. Ram and Mr. Singh ran on a platform that sought to keep Mrs. Gandhi, prime minister from 1969 to 1977, from returning to power. They also based their campaigns on public fear of her son, Sanjay, and the excesses of her 20-month emergency rule.

Gandhi Fears U.S.-China Alliance

PARIS, Jan. 11 (UPI) — A U.S.-China alliance will threaten India and all its neighbors, Mrs. Gandhi said in a French radio interview yesterday.

Questioned on France's later on the repercussions of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and any eventual U.S.-China military pact, she said that "China poses a danger" for India because it has "intentions which are very expansionist from which India has already suffered."

Mrs. Gandhi said, "An alliance between the U.S. and China will be very dangerous for India and for all the region." But she stressed she did not want to have Soviet support for her country.

She said that she did not have all the details necessary to express a precise opinion but added, "If the Soviet Union opinions are true, one can't call their action in Afghanistan one of aggression. I don't want to name the countries but there are Western nations whom one can say have opened the door to the Soviet Union."

On the U.S. proposal to give arms to Pakistan, she commented, "These arms may be used against Afghanistan or even against us and against our people. Pakistan is already aided by China."

Iranian Aide Warns of War If U.S. Blocks Ship Routes

(Continued from Page 1)

blockade, we shall come out of it as victors."

In London, British sources said today that Iran's oil production appeared to have dropped to a low of 2.5 million barrels a day. Youssef M. Ibrahim of The New York Times reported.

Some experts said that the drop was caused by a steady deterioration of the oil fields from lack of maintenance, combined with continual political disruptions by workers. Mr. Ibrahim reported.

Others said that it was caused by Iran's inability, or unwillingness, to contract for the sale of more oil. This was attributed in part to the U.S. boycott of Iranian oil and the squeeze on Iranian funds in U.S. banks.

Several sources have said that Iran has found it increasingly difficult to receive payments in currencies other than the dollar or to deposit its receipts in safe havens, Mr. Ibrahim reported. A source said that some companies continued to pay Iran in dollars and that the Iranians were placing their funds in Libyan and Algerian banks in Japan



A PAUSE IN PRAYERS — Holding up his poster of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, an Iranian boy takes a look around him during Friday prayer services at Tehran University.

2 Slain as Afghans Storm Kabul Prison

(Continued from Page 1)

pected to go to London and no date has been fixed for his return to Kabul.

Meanwhile, Western diplomats said that anti-government insurgents had cut off roads in at least three points in their campaign against the Soviet troops who entered the country late last month. It has been estimated that there were as many as 85,000 Soviet troops in Afghanistan.

The diplomats said that the rebels had mined a 25-mile (40-kilometer) stretch of highway beginning 145 miles (230 kilometers) north of the provincial city of Kandahar in southern Afghanistan.

Diplomats said that 60 to 70 Soviet vehicles had been destroyed as a result of the road mining, the first time that Moslem tribesmen had been known to use such mines. The

mines were believed to have been captured from government forces.

There were several reports of skirmishing in the Salang Tunnel, which Soviet troops must go through on the way to Kabul.

Western diplomats reported yesterday that the Moslem rebels had captured Faizabad, the capital of Badkhash province, and Taloan, the capital of Takhar province.

Foreign correspondents were unable to get to the war fronts to confirm rebel claims that their troops were inflicting heavy casualties on the Soviet forces. A Pakistani news agency reported that Afghan Army troops had rebelled in Kandahar province and fought Soviet forces, resulting in heavy losses on both sides. The report said that the Afghan brigade had joined the rebel forces.

In another development, Radio Kabul said yesterday that the general assembly of the Democratic Khalq Party had approved the makeup of the country's Politburo. Most of the members of the Politburo belong to the Parcham group headed by Mr. Karmal, the radio report said. The Parcham faction was purged in a move engineered by Amin when he was premier under President Nur Mohammed Taraki, who was ousted and killed in a coup last year.

Among the Politburo members identified were Asadullah Sarwari, Dr. Anahita Ratebzad, Sultan Ali Keshtmand, Saleh Mohammed Zaire, Ghulam Dastgir Panisheri and Nur Ahmed Nur.

The meeting also approved the composition of the other organs of the party including a 35-member central committee, a secretariat, a revolutionary council and a presidium.

Mr. Karmal said yesterday that the Soviet troops would be withdrawn "as soon as the United States... puts an end to its aggressive policy" in Afghanistan. He accused the United States, China, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia and Egypt of supporting the rebels. He said

French Feminists To Sell Magazine Of Soviet Women

PARIS, Jan. 11 (IHT) — A French translation of the Soviet Union's first feminist magazine was scheduled to go on sale here tomorrow.

Called Women and Russia, it was published as part of the issue of Des Femmes en Mouvement Hebdo, a feminist political weekly, that obtained a copy from the Soviet Union last week.

The first issue, which has appeared in Russian and circulated in underground, samizdat form, contains critical articles about the life of women in the Soviet Union as well as essays and poems.

A spokeswoman for the French magazine said today that the issue was translated and published "in solidarity with their liberation movement," adding that a second and possibly future issues would be published here as well, assuming they appear.

Lisbon Presents Right-of-Center Policy Program

LISBON, Jan. 11 (UPI) — The Cabinet of Premier Francisco Sa Carneiro, Portugal's first right-of-center government since the revolution in 1974, presented its program to Parliament today, stressing commitments to private enterprise and NATO.

The Socialist and Communist parties said they would table no-confidence motions before the program comes to a vote Thursday, but the government's three-seat majority appears to assure approval of the program. The new premier took oath on Jan. 3 after elections on Dec. 2.

Introducing the 86-page program, he called private enterprise the country's principal economic motor for modernization. The manifesto says that subsidized industries, which account for about 40 percent of the economy, will have to absorb rising costs through increased productivity. Banking and insurance are to revert in part to the private sector.

The government says it will return farmland seized illegally at the height of the revolution and revise the existing agrarian reform law.

that his regime soon would publish "documents and other materials" that expose the complexity of U.S. imperialism in the plot against the Afghan people.

Echoing explanations given by the Russians for the intervention, he implied that Amin's revolutionary council had asked for Soviet help some time before the coup that resulted in his ouster. The Russians did not consider intervention for some time, Mr. Karmal said, but the assistance of "the small-numbered Soviet contingent became urgently pressing." He did not elaborate.

OIC Members Urge Meeting

BEIRUT, Jan. 11 (UPI) — Arab and Islamic countries yesterday expressed support for an emergency meeting of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to discuss the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, the Gulf news agency reported.

Nine members of the 42-member OIC responded to a call by Bangladesh and Pakistan to hold an emergency meeting of foreign ministers.

Get-Rich-Quick Author Charged With \$10-Million Fraud in U.S.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (UPI) — Sandra Brown, who once wrote an article on how to earn \$1 million before the age of 34, has been charged with making \$10 million by defrauding the federal government and banks in New York and Colorado. She began the scheme, it was alleged, at least five years after her own deadline.

Miss Brown, 41, was named yesterday in a 437-count indictment that charged her with grand larceny, forgery, falsifying business records, conspiracy and issuing a false financial statement.

In a 1977 article for Redbook magazine, she said: "When problems come home to roost, they come home to you." She cautioned: "And don't try to go into business without enough money."

Also named in the indictment were Miss Brown's accountant, Kenneth Martin, 47, and her attorney, Albert Bendes, 57. The indictment charged that the thefts occurred primarily from a phony proposition to the Small Business Administration and from a "check-kiting" scheme.

It was reported the defendants got an SBA license in 1977 to run a minority enterprise small business investment corporation — First Women's Small Business Investment Corp. FWSBI was to channel SBA loans to small businesses. But, when the money was received, the defendants established dummy corporations to which to "lend" the money, officials said, then spent the money. A total of \$5.8 million was stolen through this scheme, it was alleged.

The alleged thefts occurred over three years, beginning in December, 1976. Of the \$10 million, it was reported, \$2.4 million was recovered, but the rest could not be accounted for immediately.

U.S. to Seek Allied Backing For Technology Sales Ban

(Continued from Page 1)

nation in the European Economic Community, is also a substantial grain exporter, and the State Department's statement yesterday commending U.S. allies for supporting the grain embargo indicated that France would go along with the U.S. request that no exporter step in to fill the gap.

In the more sensitive field of technology transfer, the administration received mixed signals yesterday from Japan. Foreign Minister Saito Okita was quoted as saying that Japan would not expand trade with the Russians but would not reduce it either. Premier Masuyoshi Ohira, on the other hand, said that his government was consulting with Japanese businesses over economic steps that could be taken to reinforce the Japanese displeasure over the Soviet intervention.

U.S. officials, saying that they were satisfied for the most part with Japanese cooperation, called attention to reports that Mr. Ohira's government was considering asking the Russians to postpone a scheduled visit by Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

In Europe, the British have announced the postponement of a visit by Mr. Gromyko, and Lord Carrington, the foreign secretary, was quoted yesterday as saying that his government was considering sending a naval force to the Arabian Sea to supplement the U.S. forces deployed there.

EEC to Aid Embargo

BRUSSELS, Jan. 11 (UPI) — The EEC will prevent any dodging of the U.S. grain embargo against the Soviet Union by member nations, a spokesman for the EEC Commission said today.

"The commission has taken the necessary steps to make sure traditional export currents are respected," he said, referring to a series of technical measures that effectively are isolating the Soviet Union from

Soviet Ships Unaffected on West Coast

U.S. Dockers Divided on Boycott

By Robert C. Siner

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (IHT) — West Coast longshoremen today decided not to join the boycott of Soviet ships called by East and Gulf Coast workers in response to the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

A spokesman for the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, representing 12,000 dock workers on the West Coast, said that while the union is "deeply disturbed" by the intervention, a cargo boycott "is a serious and potent weapon only to be used under the most compelling circumstances."

But even without the aid of the West Coast dockers, the boycott called Wednesday by International Longshoremen's Association President Thomas Gleason, was beginning to take effect.

Sailing Empty

As of yesterday, six Russian-flag ships were idled at ports in Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas as the ILA's 116,000 East and Gulf Coast members headed Mr. Gleason's call not to load or unload cargo from any Soviet vessel.

In addition, a Soviet ship in Philadelphia left port empty and two Greek freighters, which were to have loaded grain bound for the Soviet Union, sailed out of Baltimore without their cargo because of the boycott. Another Russian vessel, bound for the Maryland port, picked up cargo, turned away without stopping.

The union would finish handling cargo for Soviet ships already in port but longshoremen in several ports voted independently to boycott even those vessels.

There are now 19 Soviet ships en route to West Coast ports, 7 to the East and 8 to the Gulf Coast. These include both grain and general cargo vessels.

On Jan. 4, President Carter ordered an embargo on 17 million tons in grain sales to the Soviet Union. That order did not cover purchases of 8 million metric tons under a 1976 agreement. Of that amount, about 2.6 million tons are yet to be delivered.

While the West Coast dockers, at

least for the time being, will continue to handle grain shipments, government figures indicated that traffic from those ports represented only a small percentage of the total ocean-going freight moving between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Export Totals

There were no figures available for last year, but as of Sept. 30, 1978, West Coast ports handled only 11.6 percent of U.S. grain exports. By far the greatest amount, some 61.9 percent, was shipped from Gulf Coast ports, which are now affected by the boycott. Great Lakes ports handled 13.3 percent of the grain and East Coast ports 13.2 percent.

In Canada, dockers' union officials said that it was not likely that Canadian longshoremen would join the boycott but that any requests for support of the action would be studied. In West Germany, dockworkers announced their support for the ILA action and pledged not to handle any Soviet vessels diverted to West German ports because of the boycott.

Meantime, Mr. Carter got support for the grain embargo from a National Grange, a national farm organization. "We support president in his efforts," Edward Anderson, head of the Grange, told reporters after a meeting with the president today. "We don't like it effect it will have" on grain farmers, he added, but "we are hoping we can work out solutions that less the impact on the income of a farmer."

Earlier today, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, appearing on a television interview show, stated the administration view that the economic sanctions, including grain embargo, cutbacks in high rights and denial of high technology, imposed on the Soviet Union will remain in effect "as long as necessary." "We must assume will be for a protracted period. The Russians must understand the sanctions," he said, "are not a punishment, that aggression will be rewarded," Mr. Vance said.

Commentary

Paris Communists Return To Pro-Moscow Policies

By Julian Nundy

PARIS, Jan. 11 (Reuters) — After a decade of outwardly growing independence from the Soviet Union, the French Communist Party has entered the 1980s firmly in the Soviet camp.

With a visit to Moscow just 11 days after the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan, French party leader Georges Marchais has dealt a severe blow to the unified look of Eurocommunism.

Unlike the Italian and Spanish Communist parties, which together in the pharisaic, independent Communist line considered proper to Eurocommunism, the French party has not condemned the Soviet action in Afghanistan. In conformity with Soviet statements, French Communists have suggested that the action was taken after a request by Afghanistan.

The intervention in Afghanistan put the French party's relations with Moscow to their most important test since Warsaw Pact forces invaded Czechoslovakia in 1968. Then, the French party's political bureau condemned the invasion within hours.

9-Day Delay

On Afghanistan, the French party took nine days to issue an official reaction, an indication that its implications were weighed carefully. The political bureau statement said: "We take account of the right of all countries to ask for help from allies to prevent foreign interference."

During the years after the invasion of Czechoslovakia there were signs that the French Communists were leaning toward a more liberal line. Supporters hailed it as a break from the past while opponents warned that it was camouflage.

The major breakthrough occurred in October, 1975, when the French party put its weight behind efforts to obtain the release of a Ukrainian dissident, mathematician Leonid Plyushch, from a Soviet mental hospital. It was the first time that the French Communist Party had challenged the Soviet Union so openly on alleged human rights violations. Mr. Plyushch was released and flown to Paris shortly afterward.

Earlier in 1975, Mr. Marchais had responded to criticism by Pravda of Western Communist parties by declaring: "The policy of the French Communist Party is made in Paris, not in Moscow."

The French party adopted a series of reforms at its 22d national congress in February, 1976. Among them were the rejection of the doctrine of a dictatorship of the proletariat — control by the workers after a revolution as a stage to a classless society — and a pledge to fight for power only through established electoral means.

At the time, the Communist Par-

ty was allied with Francois Mitterrand's Socialists. But the alliance turned sour in September, 1977, the two parties, which had been leading opinion polls consistently for two years, argued over the issue of their common program agreed upon in 1972. The result was not completed and the French left lost the parliamentary election of March, 1978.

In an atmosphere of mutual animosity, the relations between the two parties have worsened, mutually eliminating the possibility of a leftist front in the French presidential elections next year.

After the defeat in 1978, many political commentators said they detected a return to pro-Soviet policies in French Communist Party statements. This analysis was confirmed partly by the French party's 23d congress last May which effectively sealed the break with Socialists and softened earlier criticism of Soviet policy.

But the return to orthodoxy has been marked by unprecedented public criticism from within the party ranks and, Communist leaders say, a number of defections. Though Communist officials claim the Socialists for the defeat in 1978 many party members held the Communist leadership responsible.

Despite internal problems, the French Communist Party has tried to stay on good terms with the Italian and Spanish parties. But the differences in their treatment of Afghan issue appear to be jeopardizing their relations. The Italian party condemned the Soviet intervention as a violation of the principles of independence and national sovereignty.

After returning from a visit to Cuba and just before leaving Moscow, Mr. Marchais flew Rome for talks with Italian party chief Enrico Berlinguer, but a communiqué gave little detail of their discussions on the Soviet issue. Later, an Italian party spokesman said: "There is a difference of opinion just as there are on questions, but Eurocommunism is changing."

The Spanish Communist Party waited a week before condemning the intervention. "The fact that other times certain imperialist powers have used similar methods those that we condemn today do not excuse what has happened," Communist organ Mundo Obrero said.

It appears that the only of large Western European Communist Party to support the French stance is the Portuguese party. The party has not yet issued any official statement on the Soviet intervention. The Communist weekly Avante! that Afghanistan was in an "at that was one of the main targets of the desperate provocations of American imperialism."

Moscow Communiqué

MOSCOW, Jan. 11 (Reuters) — The French and Soviet Communist parties declared yesterday that they had made an extensive and free exchange of views on international relations.

A communiqué issued after a meeting between Mr. Marchais and Soviet leaders spoke of the need to promote an energetic rebuff to imperialism. It did not mention the Soviet involvement in Afghanistan.

German Bishop Back Kung Ban

BONN, Jan. 11 (AP) — West German Roman Catholic bishops sued a sharply worded pastoral letter today in support of the Vatican teaching ban on rebel theologian Hans Kung, calling the action well deserved.

The Swiss priest was removed from his position as Roman Catholic professor of dogmatic and systematic theology at West Germany's Tübingen University in 1976. Church officials said Kung's views on papal infallibility and the virgin birth contradicted accepted teaching.

The letter, to be read at church services last weekend, charged that Prof. Kung "advocated beliefs that stand in opposition to the established beliefs of the church" and that long as this was the case, he could no longer serve as a Roman Catholic theologian.

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Someday all watches will be made this way.

George Meany

George Meany, who died this week at 85, for more than half a century served a single master — the U.S. worker. This he did with loyalty, tenacity and integrity. He was appreciated by the legions who benefited from his labors and generally respected by those whose interests lay elsewhere. Some carped about his unyielding opposition to communism, contending that it warped his analysis of international affairs. And others held that his relentless focus on the bread-and-butter issues of unionism, pay and fringes, by the 1970s had consigned him to the waste bin of history. But with the Red Army in Afghanistan and U.S. inflation running at a rate of 14 percent, who is to say he was wrong?

Meany was an autocrat, but not without a capacity to listen. After listening, though, he decided. Lane Kirkland, his chief aide for many years and as of November Meany's successor as president of the 13.6 million-member AFL-CIO, sometimes referred to him as the committee of one. This story is told about the decision-making process when Meany was running the federation: Three years ago, Kirkland and three department heads reached agreement on what they thought the AFL-CIO position should be on a piece of legislation. They put it before Meany who ruled that they would take a position precisely the reverse of the recommendation. "Well, fellows," Kirkland said, "now we're unanimous."

Meany's influence resulted as much from his own moral authority as it did from his position. The 35 members of the AFL-CIO executive council have always been tough, independent-minded men who were in no way bound to follow Meany's direction in running the internal affairs of their unions. Nor were they bound by his guidance when they voted on federation matters. Yet, with few

exceptions, in his words, he held the boys together. One major exception was the desertion of the United Auto Workers from the AFL-CIO in 1968 because of profound disagreements between UAW President Walter Reuther and Meany on social questions and the Vietnam war.

On Vietnam, Meany reversed his stand in 1974, saying that he had been systematically misled by Presidents Lyndon Johnson and Richard Nixon. In October, 1973, after the so-called Saturday Night Massacre when Nixon fired Special Watergate prosecutor Archibald Cox, Meany became the first national figure in the United States to call for the president's impeachment. Other landmarks in his career include unification of the craft and industrial unions to form the AFL-CIO, the expulsion of the Teamsters, the federation's largest affiliate, for corruption, and passage of Title VII of the 1964 Civil Rights Act, which bars job discrimination.

Meany advised and sometimes abused several presidents. He once gave President Carter a C-minus for his performance in the economic area. When asked the next year whether the performance had improved, he answered in a monosyllabic Bronx rasp: "No." Yet Carter, in his tribute to Meany, called him "An American institution [who] changed the shape of our nation for the better in hundreds of ways, great and small, through the force of his character and the integrity of his beliefs."

There were three objects of worship in Meany's life: God (he was a devout Roman Catholic), his wife Eugenia (they were married for 59 years) and the labor movement. He never lost his faith in God. When Eugenia died in March, his health began to decline rapidly. As for the movement, he turned it over to a man he loved and trusted. Two months later, he died.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

Journalists in Iran

After two months of being for the most part remarkably accommodating while trying to manipulate the world's news media, the Iranian government — or what passes for it — has now embarked on a different course. It is threatening to expel reporters — particularly Americans, Britons and West Germans — who do not write or speak the "truth." That "truth," of course, is the version of events Ayatollah Khomeini's followers want the world to believe. Their new hard line in presenting it is no more likely to be successful than their earlier approach.

Neither the expulsion of an Associated Press correspondent nor the forced closing of the Time bureau — the Iranians were furious about the story that accompanied that magazine's selection of the ayatollah as its "man of the year" — has had much effect on the quality of news reports from Iran. U.S. journalists are not intimidated by such repugnant acts. Throwing out all U.S. or all Western correspondents, however, would hardly help the ayatollah sell over here; it would simply make all the news from Tehran suspect and raise even higher the fears and forebodings Americans share about the fate of the hostages in the U.S. Embassy.

The shifting relationship between Iranian authorities and U.S. reporters proceeds from a recognition by the Iranians of one of their king-sized miscalculations. The ayatollah's government had not been tolerant of foreign journalists prior to the seizing of the hostages in November. In fact, it had expelled 18 journalists between July and September for what it was pleased to call "inaccurate news reports." But after the hostages were seized, the foreign press became a weapon the Iranians thought they could use. "We need to convey our message to the world," former foreign minister Abolhassan Bani-Sadr said on Thanksgiving Day. "For this, we must use the media."

But "using" the media did not turn out the way the Iranians had thought it would. A

message was conveyed to the American people, all right, but it was not exactly one to fulfill the ayatollah's weird fantasies of an uprising against President Carter. Mr. Carter's polls shot upward. And the blatant propaganda that the ayatollah's followers and the kidnappers dished out as the "truth" was labeled for what it was by the news media or, when that was impossible, winnowed out by the U.S. reading and viewing public, which hasn't been looking at TV white-hat-black-hat stuff all these years for nothing and which is more than a little sophisticated at seeing through baloney on the screen and in political outpourings.

The more we think about it, the more remarkable the reporting job done from Tehran — by newspapers, magazines and television — appears to be. That statement by "Mary," which the kidnappers insisted U.S. television broadcast, and those chilling Christmas pictures of hostages sitting with heads down and blank stares revealed far more about the true state of affairs than the Iranians intended them to. The U.S. public and the rest of the world have gotten a clear picture from Iran, even if it is not the picture the ayatollah's followers mean to promote.

Despite occasional allegations in Washington that U.S. journalists have interfered with diplomatic maneuvering or permitted themselves to be manipulated by the Iranians (and allegations in Tehran that they have been manipulated by Washington), the journalists have been the only direct link between the U.S. public and Iran for more than two months. Not the least of the functions they have served has been the prevention of wild rumors about the hostages and conditions in Iran. Given the public mood in the United States now, such rumors would inevitably be interpreted in the way most hostile to the ayatollah. That is something to which the Iranian authorities should give careful consideration before carrying out their threat to expel all Western journalists.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

West Bank, Gaza Talks

The best chance of a Gaza agreement going ahead would be if it were seen by the Palestinian Arabs as a useful precedent for the West Bank. The Israelis, being well aware of this, will obviously not want to make any concessions on Gaza which will embarrass them when it comes to the West Bank. For that reason it is not even certain that the Is-

raeli government will accept Mr. Begin's recommendation; but quite certain that if they do, negotiations on the powers of the self-governing authority will still be extremely difficult. It is worth a try, but its chances of success would certainly be better if Israel would agree to a moratorium on further settlement in the West Bank while the experiment in Gaza was in progress.

— From The Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 12, 1905

HAVANA — At the opening of the annual meeting of the American Public Health Association yesterday, Dr. Finlay praised the American experts who have banished yellow fever throughout Cuba. Dr. Wilson claimed that Havana's radical requirement is now a complete sewer system. Sewerage is now confined to subterranean cisterns, and at present the sewers have no connection with one another in the direction of conducting the sewage away from the city. This speaker went on to say that while improvements since the American occupation had reduced the death rate by one-half, the city is now in the condition of having "washed its face and left its underclothing dirty."

PARIS — The perplexing parrot disease brought forth a warning two days ago in Washington from the surgeon-general, after the disease claimed 15 victims in Central Europe. In 1892, there was a small epidemic of this mysterious disease, and 40 persons were suddenly stricken. Three weeks ago, the parrot plague broke out again in Germany, causing the death of five persons who had handled parrots. The blood of the parrot that had brought death to a German professor was examined, and it was found that the bird was diseased. The malady, known technically as psittacosis, has the appearance of typhoid pneumonia, with a high fever, great weakness and mental depression.



Who Hath Bewitched Iran?

By C.L. Sulzberger

LONDON — Few people originally read an obscure work called "Mein Kampf" written by an equally obscure Austro-German and published after his release from prison where he had been sent after an unsuccessful coup attempt in 1923. And of the few who did read that book, fewer still paid any attention to the plan it so passionately proposed or heeded the deadly warnings implicit in it.

Such may also be said of another publication called "Islamic Government" by an Iranian of the Shiite sect of Islam, a clergyman named Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. This volume, based upon Khomeini's speeches, states flatly what the ayatollah intended to bring about from the very start of his campaign against the corrupt government of Iran's Pahlavi dynasty.

Unlike Girolamo Savonarola, the fanatical 15th century Italian priest and reformer who spurned the papal offer of a cardinal's hat — "A red hat? I want a hat of blood!" — Khomeini from the first sought not only to oust a political system but to stimulate an Islamic counterrevolution that would have huge global implications.

'Religious Expert'

He wrote: "Since Islamic government is a government of law, it is the religious expert and not one else who should occupy himself with the affairs of government." He should implement the canonical punishments just as the Prophet did.

"There is no room for opinions or feelings in the system of Islamic government. Rather, the prophet and the imams and the people all follow the wish of God and his laws... The Jews and their foreign masters are plotting against Islam and are preparing the way for the Jews to rule over the entire planet."

"I greatly fear that, by their own special methods, they will indeed realize their desired aims. It is because of our own weakness that we may wake up one morning and find a Jewish ruler dominating our country — God forbid."

"In Tehran, Christian, Zionist and Bahai missionary centers issue their publications in order to mislead people and to alienate them from the teachings and principles of religion. Is it not our duty to demolish these centers?"

Khomeini, since being borne to power on a cleverly manipulated tide of public feeling, has urged the most extreme elements of a wave of Iranian extremists to take out after

Americans, as supporters of Israel, and also against Christians and Jews although these creeds are respected in the Koran, and Jesus and Moses are regarded by orthodox Moslems as saints.

Criticized

He is now attempting simultaneously to inspire a confrontation between Moslems and non-Moslems on a scale not seen for centuries. However, of the 700 million Moslems in the world, only 80 million are Shiites. Shiites reject the first three caliphs (accepted by the Sunni majority) and trace their loyalty to Mohammed's grandson, Hussein, who was slain in an intra-Islamic quarrel.

The Shiites have sometimes been criticized for fanaticism, masochism and flagellation. Since the disappearance of their 12th imam, or religious chief, they have been awaiting his return in the person of a *mahdi* or divine presence. Some of Ayatollah Khomeini's followers now endow him with such attributes.

While Khomeini has sought to revitalize the political fervor generated in the 1950s by Nasser throughout the Moslem world, Islam remains a greatly divided force, replete with contradictions. It embraces divergent sects or deriva-

tive groups such as the Sunni, Shiite, Wahhabi, Sufi or Alawite and Druze, among others.

Recent intra-Islamic wars have included civil strife in Afghanistan, the Kurdish-Iranian fight (Kurds are Sunni), and the squabble between Yemen and Southern Yemen, to say nothing of the Algerian-sponsored Polisario and the Moroccans or the cold war between Libya and Egypt. To speak of Islam as a bloc today is somewhat comparable to calling 17th century Europe a Christian bloc although even by the Thirty Years War, a bloody sectarian conflict.

In terms of Khomeini's governing ability, apart from extinguishing "opinions or feelings" and encouraging bigotry, he has devastated the economy, inspired hatred among former foreign friends and so weakened the national defenses that the army, navy and air force are no longer "operational."

Moreover, Iran — never homogeneous — verges on disintegration into separate Kurdish, Arab, Turkic, and Baluchi states. Rabbie-rousing in the name of God is no answer to the temporal problems of nations. And, aware of this, pro-Soviet advisers in Khomeini's entourage await his regime's collapse — and their chance to take over.

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Cold War II: Hard Decisions

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — "Detente is dead. The second cold war is under way."

Those words, which led this space exactly four years ago, caused the usual cluck-clucking at the U.S. Department of State. To recognize the death of detente was then considered the mark of "an unreconstructed hawk," which is presumably even worse than a reconstructed hawk.

Today, hawkishness of whatever construction is all the rage. Perhaps it began "as a little cloud out of the sea," like a man's hand" when George McGovern talked of sending troops to Cambodia; it grew when Frank Church pointed with alarm to the presence of the Soviet combat brigade in Cuba, and mushroomed in frustration during the U.S. humiliation in Iran.

The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, encouraged by the show of U.S. weakness and indecision about Iran, put hawkishness over the top. The president went on national television to say that he had been born

yet again: "My opinion of the Russians has changed more drastically in the last week than even the previous two-and-a-half years."

Though its syntax was garbled, that was the most revealing and damaging admission of his term. Because the Soviet leader — who only last year had kissed him in Vienna — lied about Afghanistan, the scales have fallen from Carter's eyes. He now sees the true Soviet colors. The foreign policy of the Carter administration has been based on a false premise.

That false premise was that the Soviet Union "shared," in Secretary Cyrus Vance's truncheon phrase, the U.S. vision of a peaceful world. Forget that rosy glow; the president had been lied to — on the hot line, no less — and he took that as a personal insult. End of SALT, end of trade, end of soft-line foreign policy rhetoric.

Carter administration doves have run for cover. Vance has been all but replaced by spokesman Hoddin Carter, who is more adept at expressing frustration threateningly; Marshall Shulman, the gentle professor planning our Soviet policy, has been eclipsed; Paul Warnke, the main accommodator at SALT, has long since dropped from sight. The only dove with access to the president is counsel Lloyd Cutler.

Now Zbigniew Brzezinski strides the stage. For three years, he has been the mirror-image of Lyndon Johnson's George Ball — giving a hearing but rarely heeded. He lost the B-1 bomber, was rejected on the neutron bomb, helplessly watched the scuttling of the U.S. Navy, was overruled on helping the shah and on applying greater pressure on the Cubans. Too late, he is being asked for too little.

Carter, who was admittedly mistaken about Soviet intentions throughout his presidency, now turns to the hawks for quick fixes. Having lost the geopolitical lead in the fourth quarter, Carter sends in a new team to play catch-up ball.

The hawks cannot refuse to try. Some of us are trying to turn the

Irish countryside has been transformed. Gone are the tattered coats of the small farmer, emblems of the traditional poverty that continued into the early years of the decade. The colorful but shabby and dark cottages have been replaced by the modern home: insulated, double-glazed, centrally heated, a sudden tremendous advance. The Irish call themselves visually illiterate, but interiors and exteriors are more pleasant by the year.

Town shops are brighter and more fully stocked. Goods that once sold only during the tourist season now are available throughout the year, in part because of the expanded tastes of the many Irish who have been to the Continent either on travel package tours or by means of the free movement of labor within the EEC. Before entry into the Common Market, the Irish opening to the rest of the world was through Britain, a tradition carrying with it the attendant historical effects that one might expect. Travel was exile. The Irish used to speak of "Europe" as a foreign place. New modes of dress, eating, and social habits have been comfortably absorbed.

Late Risers

The Irish are still a late-rising people, but rural industrialization has weakened the towns earlier than in the past. In 1980, Radio Eireann begins one hour earlier than it did in 1970. Still, Dublin has the best Sunday night in Europe.

As the twin forces of nationalism and the Catholic Church gradually weaken, Irish people turn more and more to diversity for social satisfaction, even when the changes may be induced from abroad. An appreciation of classical music and foreign languages is increasing, as are sports such as scuba diving, sailing, and fencing. Increased wealth has opened the country to courses in meditation and health foods.

Dublin, especially south of the Liffey, has much more of a trendy tone than it did in 1970. A walk that any visitor to Dublin might take would be up the quay and over to Grafton Street, where the changes are best recorded. If the pubs famous in Irish writing are

Letter From Dublin

Winds of Change Stir Social Life

By William J. Leahy

DUBLIN — Brendan Behan once praised the French for the completeness of their culture. At another time he said that a pub is usually a dull place.

Taken together, the two remarks indicate a strong characteristic of modern Irish culture, its specialization: the Catholic Church, the pub, the cavernous dance halls on the edge of town, the valor of resistance, the music, the songs, the richness of the literature, and the talk, which continues as always, charming, endearing, and consoling.

A reader may tend to say, but this is plenty. However, until recently, a foreigner in Ireland would miss the little pleasures of home, diversities that he could expect to find easily in other foreign countries.

In the EEC

Life in the republic in the 1970s has broadened and diversified under the influence of greater prosperity, foreign travel, and membership in the European Economic Community. Industrialization plus more systemized approaches to farming and fishing are carrying with them social change.

The Irish countryside has been transformed. Gone are the tattered coats of the small farmer, emblems of the traditional poverty that continued into the early years of the decade. The colorful but shabby and dark cottages have been replaced by the modern home: insulated, double-glazed, centrally heated, a sudden tremendous advance. The Irish call themselves visually illiterate, but interiors and exteriors are more pleasant by the year.

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still there, they are their true selves only in the afternoon, when they have moved to the suburbs. One could follow Paddy vanagh.

On Grafton Street in November, the rain is deep, the wind is cold, the streets are empty. The old lights still making their way through the rain.

At the top of Grafton Street, the rain is deep, the wind is cold, the streets are empty. The old lights still making their way through the rain.

Nothing shows the changes more than the way the division between the dress of women from that of men.

It is as though the changes of both the 1960s and 1970s took hold in Ireland in the 70s. Not that there has been much trouble absorbing changes. As yet there is a generation gap in Ireland. The old and the young like one another. But the old lightness and dark of social life continues. One has to say "hooray" to start the old Christmas party in the old Parliament Building and the light aroma of the turf fire.

The talk goes on and on, and everything easier. If you ask one how Mary is, he might say, "Oh, she's grand. There's no bother on her."

Role of Pubs

A visitor new to Ireland will be impressed by the strong hold the pub has over life in Ireland. The pub is a party before the close of a day. The host is in the pub. Most are now warm, comfortable, clean. In just a decade, "pubs" have developed from dry, sandwiches to menus with a variety of hot dishes. Coffee, available as whiskey. This has made the all-important in more welcoming to men and to women. Too much was the old pub was a place of frustration of poverty and unemployment. But the old continues to remain for some.

When things go wrong and you come right through you do it. You can't. When life is black, a hour of night. A Pint of Plain Your Only Man.

When money's tight and it's hot, and your horse has also. When all you have is a head of a Pint of Plain Is Your Only Man.

Recent Irish governments have increased taxes on alcohol until capita consumption is no longer extraordinarily high. But price is not deter all drinkers. The writer Benedict Killy quotes as Guinness man who swore, "I'll love the pint to a pound." It is now considered to be a health problem than alcoholism.

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N.J. Customs Officers ing Corruption Probes

By Leslie Maitland

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (NYT) — Federal prosecutors in New Jersey, working with an internal integrity unit of the Customs Service, are investigating allegations of smuggling, theft, fraud and other offenses on the part of high customs officials.

Del Tufo, the U.S. attorney in New Jersey, whose investigation began in April, said the alleged activity could involve millions of dollars worth of goods and uncollected duties. His grand jury probe is on the part of Newark, Elizabeth and other New Jersey cities; Newark International Airport, and bonded warehouses and licensed concerns in the area.

Mr. Tufo, Robert Fiske Jr., attorney for the Southern Jersey, has been investigating the sale of goods from the seizure room at the World Trade Center.

Customs officers already indicted in the past year were charged with bribes to deliver such things as jewelry, as well as contraband, including arms, and pornographic films. Some officers were charged with perjury in indictments from the investigation of its are expected soon.

Edward Korman, the attorney for the Eastern District, is investigating allegations of an involving customs officials deal with goods entering

Symbol of the Movement

S. Labor Leader George Meany Dies

continued from Page 1

the unions in the federal at their wishes.

Meany's basic job, as he saw to promote the economic of the members of the federal rough free collective bargaining and signed contracts — "chop" unionism, the best cash and fringe benefits for

his influence and working ships among Democrats were far more considerable among Republicans, he limits. The federation would port the candidacy of Sen. McGovern against Presi-

tion in 1972, and he openly d President Carter, largely he did not believe that his stration listened to labor as any thought that it should, though he often was consid-

flexibly conservative and munist on foreign policy, generally a liberalizing force. He was a strong supporter of the on's power against conservatism to the Supreme and supported proposals to nness concentration and for health projects.

oreign policy, however, he trident participant in Cold itics, taking a hawkish line am long after many Ameri- turned against the war, saw the hand of Moscow, as t, in the strife in the Middle Africa.

ugh often autocratic, Mr. was less powerful than his emed to believe. His feder- sisted of 105 independent many of them headed by eaders. There was also the O executive council of 35 s, which was far from a rub- up group. There, all the old ns and differences were cen- e trade unions against the unions, idealists against ists, representatives of the workers against the poor, against the right, public against those in private in-

not speak for all of orga- He led the fight to ex- the AFL-CIO the nation's union, the Teamsters, be- lieved that its leadership up, while the nation's sec- est, the United Auto Work- ed out to protest what it s rusty-bonneted conserva-

Mr. Meany spoke up for over, his command of s impressive and congress- committees learned to re- presentations. Some of his e came from briefings by ers but a great deal orig- his own poring over re- d documents. His facts forced by the effectiveness byists — 80 people from nions — and by the poten- e Committee on Political the federation's political

DEATH NOTICE

ie Dulin, Mrs. Violet Dulin and Dulin regret to announce the

times, his critics said, and his image hindered the organizing of the young.

Mr. Meany was a bearlike man of more than 210 pounds on a 5-foot 10-inch frame. Heavy-lidded gray eyes peered from horn-rimmed spectacles on a heavily jawed face, which was usually beclouded by Webster Queens cigar smoke that curled around the fringes of his silver hair.

On domestic matters Mr. Meany was sometimes pictured as a radical. Actually, he was not, for he deplored militancy as seeking instant solutions to complex problems. He favored, instead, "plugging away" to make "the new ideas become reality over the years."

Born in Harlem on Aug. 16, 1894, William George Meany was the second of 10 children of Michael and Anne Meany. His father, a plumber, headed a union local and dabbled in Democratic politics. "Brother," as young George was called, learned two pieties. One was the Roman Catholic Church and the other was "the organization," the union.

Plumber's Helper

At 16 the youth quit school to work as a plumber's helper for \$1.50 a day and in 1915 he qualified as a journeyman, able to join his father's union and earn \$30 a day. Once a member of the union bureaucracy, Mr. Meany began an un-

interrupted career of officeholding. In 1923, he was named secretary-treasurer of the New York Building Trades Council and 11 years later he became state president of the AFL.

St. Clair McKelway, 74, New Yorker Writer, Dies

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (NYT) — St. Clair McKelway, 74, whose lean prose and astute analysis of the dozens of articles for The New Yorker for more than three decades, died yesterday at a nursing home here. He had been in poor health for years and had not written in some time.

By the time he joined The New Yorker in 1933, at the age of 28, Mr. McKelway had been a journalist for nearly a decade, having decided early on that formal schooling offered less than watching the world first-hand. At the magazine,

his skills as an information gatherer were evident in his painstakingly detailed profiles on Father Divine and the dancer Bill Robinson, and on Walter Winchell, written with A.J. Liebling.



Barbara Piattelli

Gunmen in Rome Kidnap Daughter Of Top Couturier

ROME, Jan. 11 (UPI) — The daughter of fashion designer Bruno Piattelli was abducted last night in the first reported kidnapping of the year in Italy. Police said that Barbara Piattelli, 27, had just parked her car in a public garage in central Rome when she and her mother, Vittoria, were accosted by three men.

One of the men held a gun to Mrs. Piattelli's head while the others subdued her daughter with an ether-soaked rag, put the young woman in a car and fled, police said.

Bruno Piattelli, the head of the fashion house established by his grandfather in 1880, is considered one of Italy's leading designers. Last year, 61 persons were reported kidnapped in Italy.

In 1940 he shifted to Washington as secretary-treasurer of the AFL, a post that he held until 1952 when he became president at the death of William Green.

Although labor had many congressional friends during the Truman presidency, it was unable to block the passage of the Taft-Hartley Act, which contained many provisions that labor regarded as onerous or unfair, including one that obliged union officers to take a loyalty or non-Communist oath.

The opposition to compliance with the oath provision was led on principle by John Lewis, whose United Mine Workers was then in the federation. When the federation leadership hesitated in criticizing the oath, Mr. Lewis said, "I don't think the federation has a head. I think its neck has just grown up and haired over."

Mr. Meany took up the challenge and denounced the law but said that it must be fought legally. Then he took on Lewis himself, declaring before the union leadership that he was ready not only to sign the oath but hitting out at the miners' leader, who while not a Communist allied himself with leftist union leaders.

Mr. Meany said that he was ready "to go further and sign an affidavit that I was never a comrade to the comrades."

When he became AFL president in 1952, he set about to unify the labor movement, which had been effectively split since the formation of the CIO in the 1930s. The task took three years of often delicate negotiations.

Gordon Chase

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (NYT) — Gordon Chase, 47, a member of the staff of the White House national security adviser in the Kennedy and Johnson administrations, was killed in an automobile accident in Weston, Mass., early yesterday.

Mr. Chase served in the State Department's Economic Bureau and in the embassies in Pakistan and Britain before joining the staff of McGeorge Bundy, then national security adviser to President John F. Kennedy, in 1962. His areas of specialization included the Caribbean, Latin America and the United Nations. In 1967, he left the White House and moved to the Agency for International Development as deputy assistant administrator for programs.

Oscar R. Ewing

CHAPLAIN HILL, N.C., Jan. 11 (UPI) — Oscar R. Ewing, 90, who served as Federal Security administrator under President Truman from 1947 through 1952, died on Tuesday after an extended illness.

Sir Charles Curran

LONDON, Jan. 11 (Reuters) — Sir Charles Curran, 58, the director-general of the British Broadcasting Corp. from 1969 to 1977, died of a heart attack on Wednesday. Born in Dublin and educated in Britain, he served in the Indian Army during World War II and joined the BBC as a talks producer in 1947.

2 Ambassadors Held

El Salvador Leftists Seize Embassy, Set Up Alliance

From Agency Dispatches

SAN SALVADOR, Jan. 11 — Leftist militants seized the Panamanian Embassy here today and took five persons hostage, including two ambassadors. Troops of the El Salvador National Guard surrounded the embassy.

A diplomatic source said the Panamanian and Costa Rican ambassadors, David Perez Ramos and Alejandro Alvarado, were among the hostages. The militants identified themselves as members of the Feb. 28 Popular Leagues. They said they seized the embassy to press for the immediate release of three league members arrested by the National Guard last month.

Seizing embassies and holding hostages is a tactic of leftists to pressure authorities here. Another leftist movement, the Popular Revolutionary Front, seized the Costa Rican embassy and French embassy in May and held them with hostages for a month.

Leftist Alliance

Meanwhile, three of the main leftist organizations in El Salvador, along with their guerrilla wings and the small Communist Party, are said to have united against the country's new junta.

Leaders of the leftist groups concluded their alliance yesterday, informed sources said. The alliance is expected to spell trouble for the coalition of military officers and Christian Democrats that was established Wednesday to rule after the collapse of a moderate junta that had sought to govern since October.

The sources said that a pact setting up a "coordinating committee for the popular unity movement" was being signed today at the National University auditorium, a battered hall with political graffiti and instructions on bomb-making scrawled on its walls.

The signers were to be the Popular Revolutionary Bloc, which claims 80,000 members, the United

Popular Action Front, 30,000, and the Feb. 28 Popular Leagues, 10,000. Western diplomats, who believe that these figures are inflated, estimate the three factions' total strength at about 75,000.

Distribution of Wealth

The sources said the alliance extends to the guerrilla wings maintained by each group — the bloc's Popular Liberation Forces, the leagues' People's Revolutionary Army, and the front's Armed Forces of National Revolution. The outlawed Communist Party is said to have joined in.

The rank and file of the various groups is said to be made up largely of moderate leftists who want more equal distribution of wealth. The officers who toppled rightist President Carlos Humberto Romero on Oct. 15 promised to attempt redistribution, but the civilians who had joined them quit last week to protest failure to carry out reforms.

The military put together a new junta Wednesday, this time with the sole participation of the Christian Democrats. The day before, the minister of education under the previous junta announced that he was joining a guerrilla organization, saying that peaceful methods of reform had failed.

99 Cuban Refugees

Arrive in Costa Rica

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Jan. 11 (AP) — Ninety-nine Cubans, many of them freshly released political prisoners, arrived here from Havana yesterday and 50 more were due on a later flight. There was no public explanation for the releases and transfer.

This was the second such airlift since October. Most of the prisoners and their families will stay in Costa Rica about two weeks, then leave for the United States.

China Unveils Sun-Powered Pleasure Boat

PEKING, Jan. 11 (Reuters) — A solar-powered pleasure boat went into service this week on a lake in Hangzhou, a major tourist resort in East China, the Chinese news agency reported.

The cabin top of the glass fibre craft is made of more than 3,000 silicon crystal cells that collect energy from the sun and have an output of 120 watts. The agency said that this was enough to power the boat for three hours on a fine day.

The 17-foot boat, said to be quiet and pollution free, can hold six persons but travels at only 4 mph.

Marcos Sets Plan To Free Aquino, Name Him Aide

MANILA, Jan. 11 (UPI) — In a major step to stem opposition to his martial law rule, President Ferdinand Marcos of the Philippines has offered freedom and an advisory post to his leading opponent.

Benigno Aquino, 47, who is on an extended Christmas furlough — actually, a transfer to house arrest — after seven years in prison, had no comment on the offer, which included a seat on a proposed Council of Leaders. But sources close to the former senator said that he might accept such an arrangement.

Mr. Marcos said on television that his proposal came from Mr. Aquino himself and coincided with administration plans to establish a body to advise the president on world problems.

Mr. Aquino, who was a presidential candidate when he was imprisoned when martial law was imposed Sept. 23, 1972, is appealing a death sentence for murder, subversion and illegal possession of firearms. Last month he was granted a two-week furlough, which was extended Monday for eight days.

Mexico Says Ixtoc Oil Spill Has Slowed, May Be Sealed

CIUDAD DEL CARMEN, Mexico, Jan. 11 (AP) — Directly over the blowout, the normally blue waters of the Gulf of Mexico bubbled and boiled, forced six feet (nearly two meters) into the air by the force of the escaping oil. A three-foot crown of flame tops the murky fountain.

Yesterday, Ixtoc 1 spewed more rusty-colored crude oil into the Gulf, but Pemex, the Mexican oil monopoly, says the flow from the world's worst oil spill has slowed and the well may be sealed this month.

"The flow is now running about 1,000 to 1,500 barrels a day," said a top engineer from Pemex, which has lost more than 110 million gallons of oil since the well blew out last June 3. A barrel contains 42 gallons of oil.

This is not the first time Pemex has expressed optimism about stopping the spill, and the company's flow figures have been questioned by U.S. experts.

In October, when Pemex said the flow had been cut to 2,000 barrels a

day, U.S. scientists testifying before a congressional panel in Washington said the real figure was closer to 50,000 barrels. But U.S. officials say there is no independent way to determine just how much oil is spilling.

"One of the two relief wells is complete [and has reached the two-mile or 3.2 kilometer depth of Ixtoc's reservoir] and we are pumping in sea water. The other well should be completed within 30 days," said the engineer.

Drillers hope that pumping sea water into the reservoir will equalize the pressure forcing oil out of the well, slowing the flow enough so they can cap Ixtoc.

Bonn Aide in Abu Dhabi

ABU DHABI, Jan. 11 (UPI) — West German Economic Minister Otto Count Lambsdorff arrived today from Kuwait on a one-day visit to the United Arab Emirates, and talks with senior government officials, the Emirates news agency WAM said.

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Trotsky Sleuths Sift His Unsealed Letters

By Richard Eder

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. (NYT) — "Is Rodney here?" inquired a staff member, nosing through the basement of Harvard's Houghton Library in search of Rodney Dennis, its curator of rare books and manuscripts.

"Didn't you know? He's with reporters all the time now," an associate replied.

"What a rich life he leads," said the first.

Upstairs, Mr. Dennis was pointing out the crowded state of Houghton's reading room, locked and with admission by buzzer, as he sits in a place where scholars may handle the first pencil draft of Conrad's "Lord Jim," Hegel's scrawled-out "Propaedeutic" or the complete archives of the short-lived Georgian Republic (1918-1921). Now, the researchers filling almost all the chairs were Trotskyists — by conviction, in many cases, as well as scholarly occupation.

Center of Attention

Across the street in the Faculty Club, a professor remarked in a tolerant mutter: "I understand that this morning at Houghton, 25 people are working on Trotsky, and four on the rest of Western civilization."

The reason for the unusual activity and press attention was the opening this month of the correspondence of Leon Trotsky for the period from his exile from the Soviet Union in 1928 to his assassination in Mexico by an agent of Stalin in 1940. This entire portion of Trotsky's papers, about one-third of the full collection acquired by Harvard in the 1940s, numbers about 17,500 letters. Trotsky agreed to dispose of his papers to Harvard, which bought the letters from his widow, the late Natalia Sedova, after Trotsky died.

Unlike the rest of the collection, it has been sealed until now on Trotsky's original instruction to protect the protagonists of the storm-tossed Trotskyist movement. His followers were persecuted and killed by both Stalin and Hitler. They have feuded bitterly with orthodox Communist parties and with other groups on the left, and they have been beset with their own myriad doctrinal rifts. In Britain alone, by one estimate, there are 27 separate Trotskyist groups.

Trotsky, as the leading intellectual, writer and warrior of the Bolshevik Revolution, was pre-eminent in wielding both his pen and his sword. But power, in the one-party Soviet

state, lay in the committee room, as Stalin discovered before he acquired enough of it to be able to suppress even the committee room. Trotsky's polemic was conducted, after Stalin exiled him, from successive perches in Turkey, France, Norway and Mexico.

With 17,500 pieces of correspondence in at least four languages — Russian, German, French and English — to be gone through, it is not clear how much of major historical significance will be revealed. For his three-part biography of Trotsky, the late Isaac Deutscher was allowed by Trotsky's widow to use the archives. He was the only one to be given such access for a major work. Presumably, therefore, the important disclosures have already been made.

In addition, of course, the nature of correspondence is to be two-sided; works about Trotsky have frequently been able to draw from those who wrote to him or to whom he wrote.

The person most familiar with the contents is John Van Heijenoort. Most recently a professor of logic at Brandeis University, Mr. Van Heijenoort was Trotsky's secretary, bodyguard and general assistant for seven years. For three years, he has been the Houghton Library's principal consultant for the papers, providing advice to Patrick Miché, who prepared the four-volume index.

Mr. Van Heijenoort, who is now 67, is somewhat reticent about discussing the contents of the letters in detail. He is a scholar and has not had the opportunity to go through them with scholarly thoroughness. But, in a recent interview, he stressed that the main interest of the letters would probably be to provide not so much historical and political revelations as a thorough understanding of Trotsky's extraordinary personality and the texture of his ideas.

Plans for 2 Major Projects

Among the researchers who have arrived to begin going through the papers are two groups engaged in major publication projects — the Pathfinder Press in New York, the principal American publisher of Trotsky's writings, and a team led by Prof. Pierre Broue of the University of Grenoble in France, which is engaged in similar work.

George Saunders, an editor of the Pathfinder Press, said that the main areas of interest in the letters would probably include the detailed relationships within the international



Trotsky in Barbizon, France, in 1934.

Trotskyist movement, relationships with European Communist parties, and aspects of Trotsky's stay in Mexico.

Prof. Broue mentioned among other things the possibility of finding more information about a fascinating and mysterious episode in Trotsky's exile — the shadowy attempt by some of Stalin's high-ranking associates in the early 1930s, before they were purged, to enlist Trotsky's support in a move against the dicta-

tor. At one point, an emissary from one of those associates, Sergei Kirov, visited Paris and made contact in some fashion with Trotsky's son Lyova.

Other matters that will be looked into are details about the activities of Stalin's secret police, who followed and assassinated a number of Trotsky's associates, and material on Trotsky's relations with the Spanish left during the civil war.

Growing Interest East Meets West in Vision Of Pacific Economic Union

By William Chapman

TOKYO (WP) — After a decade of decision as a whim of dreamers, the idea of a vast Pacific economic association is at last attracting serious attention in some capitals.

Loosely defined geographically, the concept is gradually taking form as a trade and development association that would link five advanced nations on the rim of the Pacific with other countries that are either undeveloped or on their way up economically.

Studies of a Pacific association are being turned out in Japan and Australia, the two most interested nations, and in Washington, where the idea is receiving attention in Congress.

It will be a major topic when Premier Masuyoshi Ohira of Japan visits Australia and New Zealand this month. The U.S. ambassador to Japan, Mike Mansfield, endorses it as "a noble idea but a long time off."

A private report cautiously spelling out the advantages has emerged from a study group headed by the economist who is now Japan's foreign minister, Saburo Okita. Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser of Australia is trying to make it a centerpiece of his foreign policy. And Ohira is groping for ways to put flesh on the bones of his campaign promise to seek a pan-Pacific association.

A growing sense of interdependency in Asia has teased the idea out of academia, where it originated in the late 1960s, and into the realm of diplomacy. "Our trade is more and more within the region and less and less with Europe," said John Menadue, the Australian ambassador to Japan, "and our government sees the Pacific as our most prominent area for development."

Vague, Voluntary

"It is very much in Japan's interest if we could help stimulate the economic growth and the exploitation of resources in Asia," said Hiroshi Ota, a Japanese Foreign Ministry planner.

The Pacific concept that emerges from academic studies and remarks of government officials is one of a vague, voluntary union that would relax trade barriers, concentrate and increase foreign investments and develop energy sources.

An earlier idea of a tightly organized trade zone similar to the European Community has been discarded in favor of a looser association. Economists say that eastern Europe would fail because of its countries ranging from the rich to the poor.

Most studies envision a three-tiered association of five advanced countries (the United States, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, three rapidly advancing nations (South Korea, Taiwan and Hong Kong), and the five countries in the Association of Asian Nations (Thailand, Malaysia, the Philippines and Indonesia) which usually exclude Communist

Academic Studies

The academic studies so far have defined what the Pacific association would accomplish, but from a series of interlocking goals emerge as most significant:

- Increasing trade by negotiating profitable reduction in import barriers, streamlining trade practices, and actively cushioning the impact that it has on domestic industries.

- Increasing investment by developing countries. Almost every expert suggests that for the Tokyo capital market in South Asia and some even suggest that a so-called "yen zone" in which the yen would be dominant. The yen would be directed more to what countries want, less to what foreign countries think is most profitable. Multilateral would be arranged for long-term project payoffs, such as oil exploration, mine development.

- Energy development, through exploration of the coasts of several South Asian countries, shared nuclear power for a joint commitment to solar power.

None of the larger countries seems to take the lead in establishing the union, largely out of fear that the less-developed are suspicious. In Tokyo, there is concern that the union might be a kind of 19th-century old imperial scheme, the Great Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

There is a widespread belief that the countries would reject the idea out of their own organization would be swallowed up, plotted, but that notion may be exaggerated. Geoffrey Yu, a counselor in Singapore, says here, said that ASEAN is not worried that its country is genuinely interested in long as no tightly organized community is envisaged.

Worrying Too Much

"We may be worrying a little too much about ASEAN's reaction," conceded Ota, the Japanese planner. "We seem to think that it is taken as a reborn co-prosperity sphere, really something different. The idea of the self-sufficient economic bloc dominated by Japan and united with racialism. This is that at all."

Nevertheless, the bigger countries do see Pacific association at least partly in their own economic interests. Australia, like to see bigger export markets for agricultural products throughout Asia, and Menadue, Australian ambassador, suggested that a Pacific association might knock down barriers between countries like Japan.

Japanese enthusiasts put high on their list exploration of undersea oil resources off the coast of China and several Southeast Asian nations. Devoid of oil in their own waters, is ever alert to joint development plans would furnish a stable supply nearer the Middle East sources.

One of Japan's foremost advocates of the plan, Jiro Tokuyama, the managing director of the Nomura Research Institute, says could lead to creation of three or four big petroleum storage terminals in the western Pacific, as a major petroleum-consuming nation, would have claim to approximately 10 percent of the petroleum held in storage.

Gaining Support

In recent months, the Pacific basin has picked up influential supporters in the United States, principally Sen. John Glenn, the chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on East Asian and Pacific Affairs; his counterpart, Rep. Lester Wolff, D-N.Y.; and Sen. Dan Rostenkowski, D-Ill.

All cite the growing U.S. trade in the Pacific region — since 1972, it has grown 50 percent. "The next century is the century of the Pacific," said Mansfield, nevertheless, is dubious of the United States taking the lead in forming the Pacific union. Wolff, in a speech here, insisted time is ripe to establish a Pacific union and that the United States should lead.

The major U.S. congressional study, High Pacific of Yale University and Drysdale of Australian National University, who concluded that a trade and development organization could be a "useful vehicle" for revitalizing U.S. economic leadership in the Pacific.

They envisage a loose organization of Asian countries established to eliminate unfair trade practices, promote access to markets, develop financial investment, including the Tokyo stock market, and encourage safe energy investment.

A common theme in all the studies is the spread of U.S. interest in Asia. There is a feeling that after the Vietnam war, U.S. interest declined, just at the time when the role in the Pacific was rapidly changing.

Added to that is the psychological remoteness from the rest of the world of Asian countries like Australia and Japan.

Australia has long felt an outsider in so many extent views a Pacific union. It is way of joining ranks with the region, said Ota expressed a similar view. Even so, he said, would give Japan a sense of security and community. "Do not feel we are afraid that when things go wrong it would be nice to have more friends."

The Hunt Brothers: Multiplying an Inherited Fortune

By Ann Crittenden

DALLAS (NYT) — Texas, the rest of the world suspects, is where the last capitalist will expire. It is still a place where recession is a rumor, where growth is god, and money the mark of the elect. And of all those touched with that special form of grace, none is more blessed than the progeny of an almost mythical Dallas oil man named H.L. Hunt, who parlayed a \$5,000 inheritance and a passionate commitment to free enterprise into an estate said in 1954 to be worth \$2 billion.

H.L. died in 1974, leaving to his 10 children of two marriages a legacy based on oil and gas that their own considerable shrewdness has transmuted into a board that is surely one of the largest family fortunes in the world.

The Hunt holdings are notoriously hard to reckon, for they are entirely private, and the family has a mania for secrecy about its personal holdings. But some estimates, rendered before the Hunts were made even richer by the 1979 oil-price increases and the explosion in silver prices, put the family's total holdings at \$5 billion, counting the principal of the children's trust funds (which they are not allowed to touch) and all of their personal assets.

These include, for starters, one of the largest independent oil companies in the United States, the Placid Oil Co.; Fenrod, the largest privately held drilling contractor, with 100 rigs; probably the biggest hoard of silver under a single individual's control; the largest sugar beet refiner in the nation; possibly the largest amount of acreage in the United States held by one family; some 2.5 million tons of coal reserves; and the largest string of thoroughbred race horses held by any American. Even they make money, according to their owner, Nelson Bunker Hunt.

Branching Out

More recently, the Hunt interests have begun to branch out beyond their traditional base in energy and raw materials. Last week it was learned that Bunker, 53, and his younger brother, William Herbert, 50, had bought more than 3 percent of Bache Group Inc., the securities firm holding company, in a \$25-million to \$35-million transaction that Bunker Hunt said was merely an investment, although he added: "We might buy a few more shares."

The purchase was the latest in a series of investments made last year, as the Hunts gobbled up sizable, though not controlling, pieces of the Louisiana Land and Exploration Co., an oil and gas exploration and production company; Global Marine, the company that owns the former spy ship Glomar Explorer; UNC Resources Inc., and the Gulf Resources and Chemical Corp. All of it, they said, was strictly for investment, although former Hunt associates in Dallas assert that Placid's management has instructions to take over Louisiana Land when the price is right.

This cornucopia is under the control of members of the so-called "first family," made up of the six living children from H.L.'s first marriage to the late Lydia Bunker Hunt. They are Haroldson (Hassie), the eldest son who has been incapacitated by mental illness for years; Margaret Hill, a strong-minded woman who is said to dominate family councils when she so wills; Nelson Bunker, a financial wizard who has been called the largest commission-paying commodities customer in the country; William Herbert, Bunker's frequent business partner and the one who looks after the family's oil interests; Caroline Schoellkopf, a quiet woman who sits on the board of Mary Baldwin College in Virginia and enjoys hunting and flying with her second husband, a son of Texas' first saddle maker; and Lamar, who has carved out his own niche as a professional sports entrepreneur.

The first family's money stems from trusts set up for each of the children in 1935. The trusts control Placid Oil, which holds oil reserves worth more than \$2 billion and even before last year's oil price rises enjoyed gross annual income of some \$1 million a day. The company



The Hunts: Lamar, sports entrepreneur (top); Nelson Bunker, race horse owner (center); and Ray, manager of Hunt Oil.

has most of the best oil properties developed by H.L. Hunt, and its cash has fueled the family's other acquisitions. Even today, the Hunt brothers say that they spend a great majority of their time on the oil business.

Most of H.L.'s remaining fortune — 80 percent of the original Hunt Oil Co. — was left to his second wife, Ruth, who still lives in the Hunt mansion in Dallas, modeled after Mount Vernon. Her oldest child, Ray, was made the executor of the estate, and Ray manages Hunt Oil and a vast real estate and agricultural empire,

totally separate from that of the first family. Far more conventional than Bunker or Herbert, Ray is also more of a presence in the business establishment that runs civic affairs in Dallas.

His sisters are June, who lives with her mother and is an evangelical singer; Helen, recently divorced, who is studying in New York; and Swannee, who married a Methodist minister and settled in Denver, where she and her husband work with inner-city residents.

Recently it was revealed that there was still another Hunt family. In 1978 a woman named Franita Tye from Shreveport, La., stepped forward and declared that she, too, had once been married to H.L. Hunt, and that her four children, two of whom are still living, were his. Apparently before he had set up his separate household with Ruth, H.L. had had a domestic arrangement with Franita, all while he was married to Lydia.

Franita sued Ray, as executor, in a Louisiana court for a considerable share of the estate. Early last year the first two families, in a rare display of harmony, agreed to settle \$7.5 million on what has become known as the third family. The matter is still pending, as Franita's son Hugh Lee still refuses to sign the settlement agreement.

When people think of the Hunts, however, most of the time they mean Bunker and Herbert, for the two are by far the most controversial members of the family, attracting lawsuits, conflicts with the government and anecdotes like horses attract flies.

Unlike the Rich

It is not that the pair live like two of the richest men in the world. Both, like the other Hunts, are listed in the Dallas phone book and both shun the more baroque heights of Dallas society. Bunker does not smoke or drink, favors inexpensive, chocolate-brown suits, and in the words of one Texas editor and Hunt-watcher, "is the kind of guy who orders chicken-fried steak and Jell-O, spills some on his tie, and then goes out and buys all the silver in the world."

Herbert lives in a middle-class neighborhood in University Park "just like everybody else," as an architect neighbor of his marvels recently. Neither man has a driver, and during last summer's gasoline crisis Herbert, one of the world's oil moguls, was spotted in a two-hour gas line, waiting patiently with his wife and his dog.

Several former associates say that the frugality of the Hunts extends to underpayment of their employees, and that they have an almost pathological fear that associates may be taking advantage of them. It is undoubtedly true that since their father died Bunker and Herbert have lost a number of employees, sometimes amid clouds of acrimony and charges that the two had used bizarre, James Bond tactics to discredit associates suspected of disloyalty.

The most notable case occurred in 1975, when the two brothers were acquitted on charges of illegally tapping the telephones of former employees they believed were stealing from one of their father's companies and of trying to buy the silence of the wiretappers. They never denied the wiretapping, but said they had not known it was against the law. They also said the acquittal cost them \$1 million in legal fees.

Several other top former employees say that when relations with the Hunts soured the brothers had private detectives poke through their and their families' past looking for dirt. Perhaps the most widely publicized was a break with three employees the Hunts had installed as top executives at Sunshine Mining, a silver producer in which the Hunts purchased an interest in 1977 and tried to take over completely last year. When the three, including Michael Boswell, Sunshine's president then and now, objected to the terms of the Hunt tender offer, they said their jobs were threatened and they were harassed by Hunt detectives. The Hunts sued them. They countersued, and the Hunts eventually withdrew their tender offer and sold all of their Sunshine holdings.

On another occasion, Herbert, who had been

told that a part-time consultant for a Hunt company was dallying with another man's wife, put his private detective to work tracking the man.

The detective and the husband, in disguises, spotted the couple one morning in a parked car in a North Dallas shopping center. As one of Herbert's close associates tells the story, a fist fight ensued, the consultant pulled a gun, which nobody fired, and the melee careened through a department store until various security men cornered the detective, who by then was carrying the gun. Throwing his hands into the air he cried "I work for Herbert Hunt!" When the associate asked Herbert why he had involved company employees, Herbert said he did not want people who played around working for him.

Former associates also say that Bunker, who is on the national council of the John Birch Society, takes a particularly dim view of blacks, Jews and individuals suspected of liberal sympathies, including the Rockefeller family, whom the Hunts apparently dislike intensely. According to William Bledsoe, a Dallas oil consultant who worked closely with H.L. and Bunker Hunt for 14 years, and who left amid mutual recriminations, Bunker hesitates to do business with Jews, whom he fears will outsmart him, and referred to his Jewish lawyer in the wiretapping case as "Super Jew."

Asked about that, Bunker said, "My lawyer is a Jew, my silver broker is a Jew, and I just bought into Bache. If anyone gets along better with Jews than I do, I don't know about it. They are a little different, just like a Chinaman or whatever is different; you do have to say that."

Bledsoe also said that once Bunker joked that he did not want to hire any Phil Beta Kappas "because they all turn into Communists."

"I never said that," Bunker replied. "I know a lot of Phil Beta Kappas that are good conservatives. A lot of them do turn into Communists, though."

Most of all, Bunker and Herbert loathe the federal government, and their biggest scrapes have come in run-ins with regulators in various Washington agencies. Partly their troubles stem from what some associates call their "bullet-proof" mentality, meaning an attitude that they do not have to worry about the petty regulations that bother everyone else. Many of their major problems have also arisen out of their penchant for speculating in commodities, for, as one government attorney put it, "they have such huge resources that they disrupt markets they enter, even if they have no intention of doing so."

In Children's Name

In 1977 the Commodity Futures Trading Commission sued the Hunts for buying up futures on 22.7 million bushels of soybeans, nearly a third of all the soybeans expected to remain on the market by the close of August of that year. Federal law prohibits any individual from holding more than three million bushels of soybeans, so that no one can be in a position to corner the market, but the Hunts had purchased futures in the names of five of their children in addition to themselves.

Last summer a federal district court in Chicago issued a preliminary injunction barring the Hunts from exceeding the limit, and the CFTC is trying to obtain a permanent injunction and to require the Hunts to surrender the profits made on their 1977 contracts, which the commission estimates were \$40 million to \$60 million.

Bunker, in an interview, said that the brothers lost money on soybeans, and that the family members acted as individuals.

The CFTC and the commodities exchanges also keep a close watch on the legendary Hunt silver holdings. In 1974 they bought and eventually took delivery on a vast quantity of silver, at prices of around \$3.27 an ounce. According to court records, at one point in 1976 a Hunt subsidiary held more than 20 million ounces worth approximately \$5 an ounce. The brothers were convinced, and still are, that silver was grossly undervalued vis-à-vis gold, and that since production of 300 million ounces a year,

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24% 15% HAMEE	80	31	6	577	177	25%	25%	+ 13	31%	17%	Mid Cup	64	2.5	8	128	26	25%	26	+ 13	22%	11%	Porgas	1.08	54	7	15
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(Continued in Page 10)

U.S. Commodity Prices

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg	Open	High	Low
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[illegible]

Also for New York and most of the CAB accepted Air France's offer to reduce slightly the present 1973 season economy fare and to lift restrictions on the fare.

But another Air France proposal would have put business and higher economy fares in effect in the remainder of the year. U.S.-France market, was not subject to presidential review.

E!

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شکریہ و تحائف

12 Month										12 Month										12 Month									
High	Low	Stock	Mid	P/E	Sis.	Close	Ch'ge	Prev	Div	High	Low	Stock	Mid	P/E	Sis.	Close	Ch'ge	Prev	Div	High	Low	Stock	Mid	P/E	Sis.	Close	Ch'ge	Prev	Div

Sales Hours are unofficial
 —At least 100 hours. Yearly high.
 Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing
 are annual distributions based on the last quarterly or
 monthly declaration. Seasonal or extra dividends or pay-
 ments not designated as regular are identified in the following
 footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. **b**—Annual rate plus stock dividends
 or **liquidating dividends**. **c**—Declared or paid in preceding 12
 months. **d**—Declared or paid extra stock dividend or split-up. **e**—
 Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at
 last dividend meeting. **f**—Declared or made this year, on occur-
 rence of certain event. **g**—Extra dividend or split-up. **h**—
 Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend or
 split-up. **i**—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value or
 no-dividend or no-split basis figure.

a—**E**-dividend or **a**-rights. **y**—**E**-dividend and sales in full.
b—Sales in full.

d—Called. **wd**—When distributed. **wt**—When issued. **wn**—
 When written. **w**—Without. **wt**—With. **e**—**E**-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under
 the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 32 weeks plus the
 current week, but not the latest 13 days.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or
 more has been made the year's high-low range and dividend are
 based on the new price.

	High	Low	Close	Ch'g
100	52 1/2	52 1/4	52 1/2	2 1/2

Real Stocks

May 11, 1980

Class	Number
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99	99
100	100

Exchange

905	Sumitomo Chem.	1
415	Sumitomo Metal	1

Previous : 440.56

the major currencies
financial center

6.155	108.90	32.02
6.155	108.90	32.02

4.423	=	255.21	75.15
5.6521	=	—	29.4126
10.3846	=	278.078	77.6907

S Banks

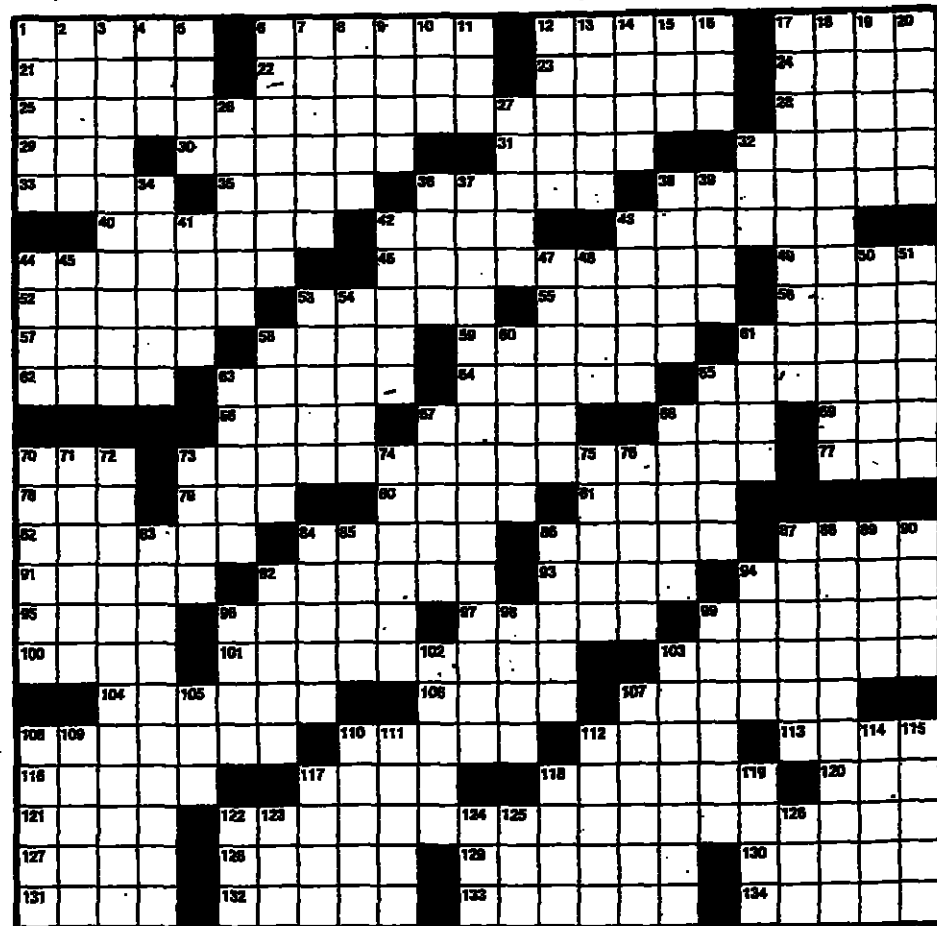
greater interest and

on lending. Analysts
there is little to keep

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by
EUGENE T. MALESKA

All-Year Hit Parade By Tap Osborn



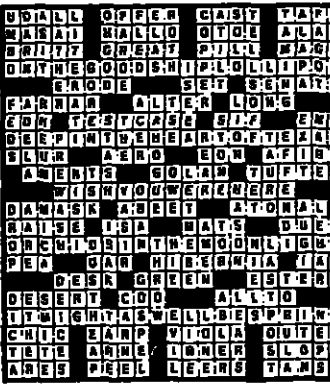
ACROSS

- 1 Irreligious
- 6 Note, to Key
- 12 Serape
- 17 Largest natural lake in Wales
- 21 In harmony
- 22 Trilling or Hampton
- 23 Brokaw's show
- 24 Tiant
- 25 January 1 beauty queen's plea
- 26 Octave of a feast
- 28 Rubber tree
- 30 Docket
- 31 Take a flier
- 32 Show up for the 25th
- 33 Code word
- 34 Dirs.
- 35 Material for 36 keys
- 36 Item near a tub
- 38 One with pressing duties
- 42 Jolo's archipelago
- 43 Aug. 4, 1892, crime name
- 44 Lack
- 46 June
- 47 gardener's Elvis-style lament
- 48 Former Met diva
- 52 Impious
- 53 Word with cork or thumb
- 55 Part of R.W.E.
- 57 Quodius
- 58 Wild plum
- 59 Yule-tree banger
- 61 Diplomat Silas
- 62 Born article
- 63 Stone landmark
- 64 Spiffily tagged out
- 65 Curving out
- 66 Deadlocked
- 67 Potpourri: Abbr.
- 68 Tetra minus one

DOWN

- 2 Verdi's
- 7 Travel hazard
- 13 April sound for bird watchers
- 14 Belp call
- 15 Spore rth, once
- 16 Mouths
- 18 Grafted: Her
- 19 Gift of gab
- 20 Establis
- 21 Kind of bulb
- 22 Fall quencher
- 23 Substant aside
- 24 Singly
- 25 "Micah"
- 26 Doyle novel
- 27 Listless
- 28 Speed: Comb. form
- 29 Together, at the Met
- 30 Fedel V.I.P.
- 31 "I—the Songs"
- 32 Master of love ballads
- 33 Visard's pen name
- 34 July farm-journalist
- 35 K and C
- 36 Wolves, often
- 37 In the past
- 38 Echin animal
- 39 Extremes
- 40 Vulgar
- 41 Anjou's cousin
- 42 Additionally
- 43 Take a second shot at
- 44 Rank
- 45 Gordon or Irish
- 46 Result of many a "lost weekend"
- 47 Thine: Fr.
- 48 December dorm notice
- 49 Prurient
- 50 "Paper Moon" name
- 51 Ustner, for one
- 52 "The Friends of Eddie"
- 53 Toller of yore
- 54 Art category
- 55 Domain
- 56 Assault

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



DOWN

- 1 "Kiss Me, Kate" locale
- 2 Coral reef
- 3 Closed-shop sign in May
- 4 Colony denizen
- 5 Property receiver
- 7 "Born again" candidate
- 8 Street toughs
- 9 Soprano Moffio
- 10 Ad (pertinent)
- 11 Wield
- 12 Coloring agent
- 13 Overized
- 14 Aleutian isle
- 15 Bundle
- 16 Caustic
- 17 October victory for Yale
- 18 November headache

DOWN

- 19 Tropical vine
- 20 Desirable thing
- 21 Means
- 22 English musician: 1835-1909
- 23 Sent back: Abbr.
- 24 Tiny space
- 25 "Bravo," Greek style
- 26 March
- 27 Shopper's woe
- 28 Parisian's plug
- 29 Ex-constellation
- 30 "—a Rose"
- 31 Squad-car item
- 32 Dominator
- 33 Carassonne's river
- 34 B'rith
- 35 Savor-faire
- 36 Moola
- 37 Actress Smith

DOWN

- 38 Cast
- 39 Welsh-bred dog
- 40 Health spa feature
- 41 Rub out
- 42 Nest noise
- 43 Beyerussian city
- 44 Judge for Dred Scott
- 45 Like a gala
- 46 Cook too long
- 47 Weatherman's August warning
- 48 "Body and"
- 49 Start of a hymn
- 50 Nobelist in Literature: 1948
- 51 Spine
- 52 Jingly February outing

DOWN

- 53 Defects
- 54 Camera genius
- 55 Edwin
- 56 Region, to Keats
- 57 Color change on old silver
- 58 They resume in September
- 59 Kind of plaster
- 60 Flip
- 61 Combo on the keys
- 62 Film maker
- 63 Jacques
- 64 In that case
- 65 Hambletonian, e.g.
- 66 Grateau's wave
- 67 "—Something to Me"
- 68 Put back in shape
- 69 Minstrel's song
- 70 Machree of songdom

DOWN

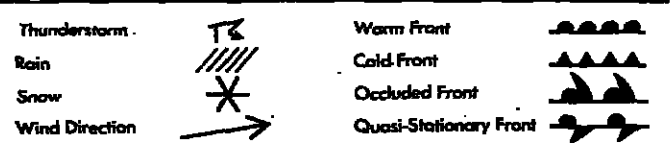
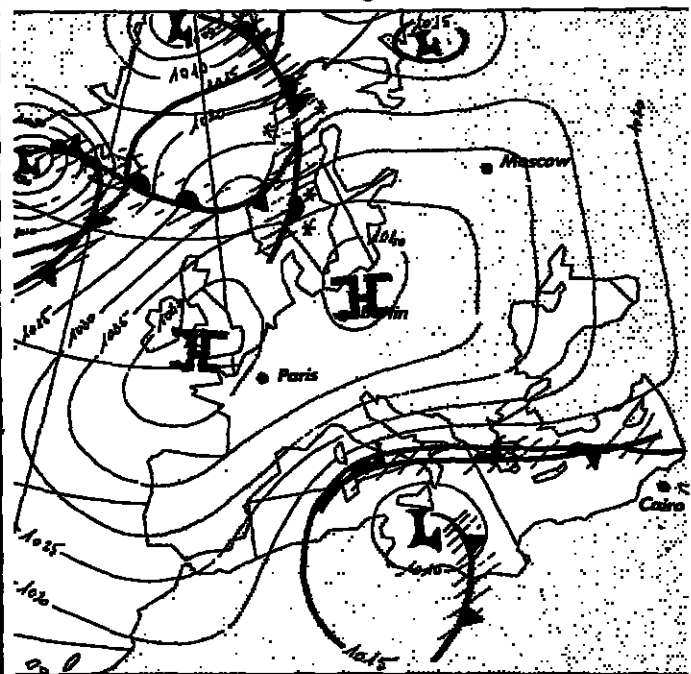
- 71 Fanon
- 72 Celebrations
- 73 Net, in business
- 74 Jaeger's weapon
- 75 Fashion's Geoffrey
- 76 Panache
- 77 Central Canca-san
- 78 Augury
- 79 Jahan
- 80 Petrocelli of baseball
- 81 Duroc
- 82 Rumberg's "—Alone"
- 83 Literary monogram
- 84 Porter's "You're the"
- 85 Giovanni or Josè

WEATHER

	C	F		C	F		
ALBUQUERQUE	14	57	Fair	MADRID	8	46	Fair
AMSTERDAM	-2	28	Foggy	MILAN	26	77	Fair
ANKARA				MONTREAL	0	32	Foggy
ATHENS	11	52	Overcast	MOSCOW	-8	18	Snow
BEIRUT	11	52	Snow	MUNICH	-4	25	Snow
BELGRADE	-5	23	Snow	NEW YORK	9	48	Foggy
BERLIN	3	18	Foggy	NICE	9	48	Overcast
BRUSSELS	-2	28	Overcast	OSLO	-3	18	Snow
BUCAREST	-4	21	Overcast	PARIS	10	50	Foggy
BUDAPEST	-1	25	Overcast	PRAGUE	-8	18	Overcast
CASABLANCA	13	59	Fair	ROME	10	50	Foggy
COPENHAGEN	-1	30	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	-7	19	Foggy
COSTA DEL SOL	16	61	Fair	TEHRAN	7	45	Fair
DUBLIN	7	45	Fair	TEL AVIV	15	59	Foggy
EDINBURGH	2	36	Fair	TOKYO	5	37	Fair
FLORENCE	7	45	Overcast	TUNIS	11	52	Overcast
FRANKFURT	-2	28	Overcast	VIENNA	-8	18	Snow
GENEVA	0	32	Fair	WARSAW	-10	14	Foggy
HONG KONG	8	52	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	5	41	Fair
HOUSTON	21	70	Fair	ZURICH	-2	28	Fair
ISTANBUL							
LAS PALMAS	19	64	Overcast				
LISBON	12	54	Fair				
LONDON	3	37	Fair				
LOS ANGELES	17	63	Foggy				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; rest at 1900 GMT.)

Situation Forecast for Midnight G.M.T. Saturday



Carter Re-Election Campaigners Leave Go-Go Dancers in the Cold

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP)—The topless-bottomless performers at Sabina's Saloon may dance to "Steam Heat," but their customers are left with cold feet.

And when they talk about a "cold draft," they're not ordering a beer.

The go-go bar is operating without heat on the ground floor of a downtown building that was virtually taken over last summer by the Carter-Mondale re-election campaign. But Sabina's Saloon was there first, and owner Sabina Ozybay Stiles refuses to give up her place because, "I make good money here."

Mrs. Stiles says that as a result of the deadlock, the building management has turned off the heat. So, dancers are warmed by electric heaters set on the bar, while customers sit with winter coats on. The building's management will not talk about the issue.

Carter campaign aides say that they took the space in the neighborhood of "triple X-rated" movie houses and "adult" book stores to save money. "Any campaign worth its salt will save money any way it can," a campaign spokesman said. "This building costs half per square foot what other buildings cost, and we intend to stay."

Mrs. Stiles plans to stay, too. And she does not blame the president for her problems.

"I like Jim Carter. I'm from Turkey. He's good to Turkey. Ted Kennedy doesn't like Turkey. I don't know who it is [who is responsible], but I'm in trouble."

BOOKS

DRAWINGS AND DIGRESSIONS

By Larry Rivers, with Carol Brightman.
Clarkson N. Potter. Distributed by Crown.
Illustrated. 264 pp. \$35.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

"I WANTED to tell a story," Larry Rivers says. Art for him was more than a question of aesthetics. He identified with the history of art and the history of the self. The grand excursions, elisions and erasures of the Abstract Expressionists were too severe, too ascetic, too abstracted away from life, for him. Rivers erased, too, in his work, but his erasures left a trace, a ghost of the subject, a sardonic self.

"Drawings and Digressions" is the best, perhaps the only successful, kind of multimedia expression. Rivers holds the mirror of his art up to his life. He is as candid as a man can be without making a boast of his "honesty," without turning it into a doctrine.

"Nervous Momentum of Career"

As Carole Brightman writes in her introduction, Rivers talks about the "nervous momentum of career once the honeymoon is over." He is sufficiently well-known as an artist to be able to tell us what it is like to be recognized or successful, yet he is not famous enough, like Willem de Kooning, for example, to be insurmountable in his celebrity.

The scrutable is Rivers' subject. His mother-in-law, Berdie, he says, hangs in every museum in New York City. What could be more down-to-earth than that? She was not an epic mother-in-law. In fact, she could not even cook or keep house. She had nothing but her ordinariness. She was a perfect subject for Rivers.

Until he was six years old, he spoke Yiddish, a circumstance that was enough to turn a New York City boy into a romantic, if he survived. In the beginning, Rivers was in love with Bonnard and tried to paint like him. Like most of us, he fell for the "beautiful sadness" of Paris.

When he realized that no one could ever do again what the Impressionists had done, would ever see again a world so fresh and colorful and peaceful on the surface, he turned to his mother-in-law, who descends in a direct line of continuity from the prehistoric Venus of Willendorf.

That Venus was a fertility figure, but Berdie, in a sense, is an infertile figure, a woman minding her own business, unheroic, not even classical in the Jewish mother-in-law way. It is almost as if Rivers were determined to paint those subjects that art forgot.

In his "Washington Crossing the Delaware," he sees Washington as the father-in-law of his country. Rivers says he imagined the crossing not as heroic, but as "nerve-racking and uncomfortable." He wanted to capture the unheroic, nerve-racking uncomfortableness of being an American, and of being an artist in America.

"Drawings and Digressions" is a diary both of an artist and of art in New York during the last 30 years. Rivers talks about being influenced by Jackson Pollock, trying unsuccessfully to paint like him with a "comb," morose when sober, sloppy and emotional when drunk, and always outrageous, even to the point of trying to wreck with his car one of Rivers' sculptures that was standing on a lawn in Southampton, N.Y.

De Kooning's work, Rivers says, "is all about sweeping away, putting in . . . struggle, struggle, struggle and poof — masterpiece!" De Kooning, he says, is an aggressive and boring drunk, when he is not brilliant and charming. Rivers harps on the drinking of his fellow painters, one senses, as a defense against his own former use of heroin and amphetamines.

The heroin, he says, was just to knock himself out when things were intolerable, to die a little so he could be reborn. Although amphetamines, or "speed," gave him energy, they made him shrill, narrow, insistent in all the wrong ways.

The late poet Frank O'Hara, Rivers says, "was my best friend." "There are at least 60 people in New York," he adds, "who thought Frank O'Hara was their best friend." O'Hara forced him to clarify himself, "to be more exact or heroic." In their collaboration, "How to Proceed in the Arts," they advise that "in attempting a finger painting, consider that no amount of distortion will make a painting seem more relaxed."

"Proper Recognition"

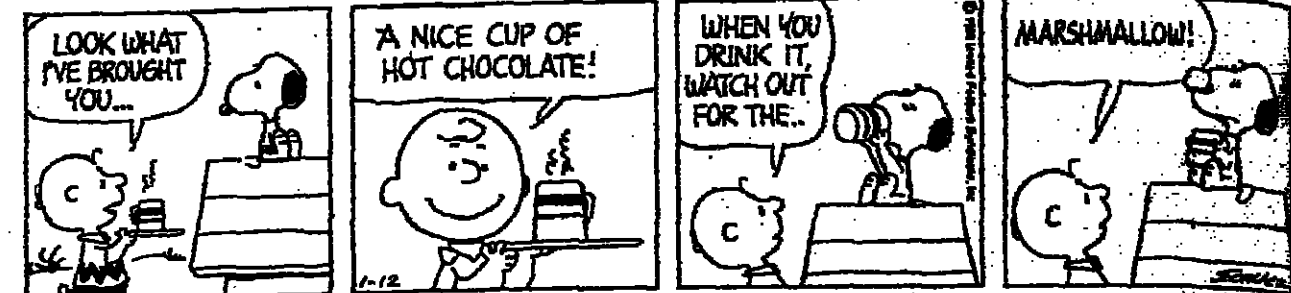
Rivers is disarmingly frank about the many drawings and paintings handsomely reproduced in "Drawings and Digressions." Of "Elimination of Nostalgia," he says: "It's just one of those misleading works that seem pregnant with meaning but don't add up." "There's no artist alive," he observes, "who feels he's got 'proper' recognition."

At one period in his career, Rivers painted nudes and labeled the parts of their bodies in French, calling the works "Vocabulary Lessons." In a sense, "Drawings and Digressions" is a vocabulary lesson in modern art and the life of the artist. "After all," Rivers says, "when you start to work you are almost always led by your ego, but at some point you drop that to see what you've found."

He may not have dropped his ego, but he has dropped his guard. He stands before us naked in his combat boots, the way he portrayed Frank O'Hara.

Anatole Broyard is on the staff of The New York Times.

PEANUTS



B. C.



BLONDIE



BEE TLE



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN

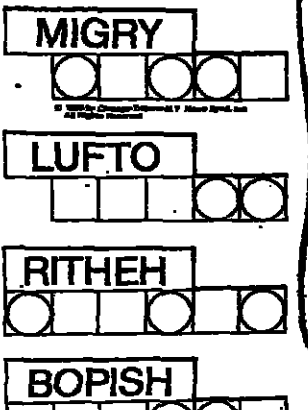


DOONESBURY



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



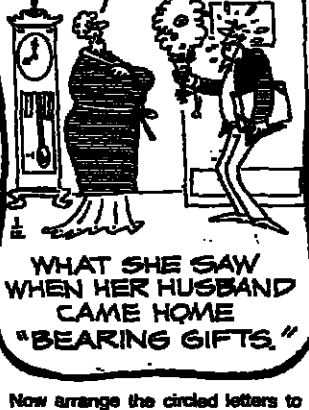
Print answer here: _____

Yesterday's Jumbles: ITCHY EVOKE EMPIRE MATURE

Answer: How he picked his way through the crowd — A ROCKET AT A TIME

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

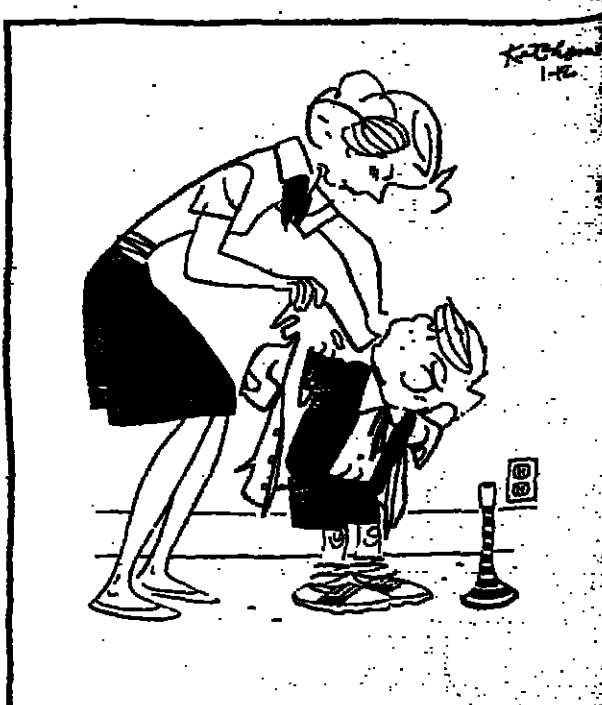
by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answers Monday)

DENNIS THE MENACE



"EIGHT GIRLS AND ONLY TWO BOYS AT THE PARTY! WE HARDLY GOT A CHANCE TO SAY ANYTHING!"

PEOPLE: *Londoner Circles World
In 44 Hours, 6 Minutes*

Vladimir Bukovsky

From Russian Dissenter to Cambridge Student

CAIRO, Egypt (AP) — American psychics have made the Alexandria harbor the site of Cleopatra's palace at the bottom of Alexandria harbor.

The group, led by Stephan Spector, said in interviews and print statements that Cairo that in the 30s at the bottom of the harbor they had found a pillar and the remains of a large house believed to be the palace where Cleopatra won Mark Antony's heart 2,000 years ago.

The psychics said historical documents suggested Alexandria harbor was the site of the palace. They said they made the find in October after diving in Alexandria's eastern harbor for several months.

boy magazine. So we know it wasn't money that drove the pagent people to take such a desperate measure. If he was difficult to work with, he must have had his reasons: When you have the awesome responsibility of presenting the person who will represent the purity of American womanhood for an entire year, you can't be a paper tiger.

So, as we say farewell to the large automobile, 50-cent-a-gallon gasoline, the five-cent chocolate bar, and 79-cent mom's apple pie, we must now bid goodbye to Bert Parks.

We'll never forget you, Bert — your teeth will always be in our hearts.

Bukovsky is sturdy and genial, fluent in English from reading Dickens and James Fenimore Cooper in jail, and very relaxed for a man whose life has been so

Bukovsky's dissent was based not on politics but on human rights or in the better Russian phrase, defense of the law. "We who were born and have grown up in an atmosphere of terror know of only one remedy," he wrote in his book, "the position of the citizen."

The arrests are part of a pre-Olympic Games cleanup. Bukovsky considers the games a vast con job. "There is no way they can be counterproductive to the Soviet Union," he says. "The visitors' movements will be tightly controlled. NBC has agreed to leave all its electronic equipment behind. One of the events will take place in Estonia, which is still occupied territory. According to our calculation the Soviets will gain half a billion dollars. Where



Biology Student DUKOVSKY.

"It is not coincidence that there has never been any organization within our movement," Bukovsky says. "The most dangerous thing is when you start to limit your conscience in order to achieve something. That's when everything starts to go wrong."

ment for another actress in a movie because she couldn't force herself to fly to Los Angeles. Miss Stapleton's latest adamant stance against air travel finds her somewhere at sea, on the Polish freighter *Gaz. S. Poplawski*, which she boarded Monday in Baltimore. Transatlantic liners are "inactive in the winter months, and the only choice the London-bound actress had was the freighter. After it reaches Rotterdam Jan. 16, Miss Stapleton will travel by limousine and ferry to London, where she will appear as anarchist Emma Goldman in the Warren Beatty movie "Reds," the story of John Reed and Louise

* * *

Pierre Coote-Offenbach, former member of the Fractional Assembly, is in Miami for his first five performances, beginning Monday, of his great-grandfather Jacques Offenbach's "Tale Hoffman," in a version co-written with the composer's original notions. *The Offenbach* work was performed by the Miami Theater Company in an offside Paris of more than 1,500 years ago. The Offenbach manuscript provided the material to reconstruct the "Hoffman" score.

—SAMUEL JUS



ANNOUNCEMENTS	MOVING	2nd ANNOUNCEMENTS	HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL	HOTELS
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[illegible]